No. 48.-Vol. XII.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1827.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. THE INDIANS OF THE U. STATES .- No. IX. COMBER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVER-

NOMBER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SEVER-AL TRIBES.—Continued.

New York.—Number 5,134. Land 246,675 acres. The Indians in this state are mostly descended from the celebrated confederacy of the Siz Nations, made up of the different tribes of the Iroquois and of the Tuscaroras who emigrated from North Carolina. They live on the several reservations of land which were secured to them when their territory was ceded to the United when their territory was ceded to the United States, and they still speak their old language though most of the men understand English. They no longer attempt to live exclusively by hunting and believe they have been chiling by They no longer attempt to five exclusively by hunting and ishing, but have been obliged to turn their attention. Less to agriculture. Very laudable exertions have been made by Congress, the N. York Legislature, and by various benevolent Societies and individuals, to supply them with agricultural and mechanical implements and to teach them. Their use, and also to ments and to teach them their use, and also to furnish them with the means of moral and religious improvement. Though there may be found among them some substantial and wealthy fauners, many nominal and a few real Christians; et these exertions have not been followed with much success as was anticipated.

But a brighter day seems to be dawning upon During the last summer an unusual atteation to religion and desire for instruction has been manifested at the Missionary stations of the American Board among the Senecas and Tusca-roras. At a recent council the head men of the Senecas publicly deposed Red Jacket, the pagan Chlef, for his opposition to improvement and for

UGHS.

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everal ju-e fruits of hose we se-ust charac-mentary in-becasional-they are al-

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Pearroo, Little & mer: C. Spanding, Vm. Hastings, Wade, Bath. Punambunk, Me.: White of: G. W. Hill, N. Blake, and D. Vt. Price, 23 Nov. 9.

LACK BOM

LL, Market Street. supply of London zines of a superior

his vices.
Ohio.-Number 2,407. Land 409,101 acres Remnants of the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanese, Senecas and Ottawas. The remarks made upon the New York Indians will apply to these with the exception that the Ohio Indians retain more of their original traits of character. The more of their original traits of character. The Shawanese at a council held during the last summer unanimously interdicted the use of intoxicating liquor among their nation. The Methodist mission among the Wyandots at upper Sandusky under the care of the Rev. Mr. Finley has been crowned with the most flattering success. The United States agent in a recent report pronounces this people above the reach of degradation, that in the comfort of their dwellings, the good condition of their farms, their neatnes

regularity and industry, they are fully equal if not superior to any of their white neighbors.

Michigan and North West Territory.—Number 28,330. Land, 7,059,920 acres. Principally Winnebagoes, Menominees, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies. But little of civbitation is yet discoverable among them except a propensity to intemperance. They retain their original language, habits and religion. They live by hunting and fishing, and receive anoually from the U. States certain sums of money, vari-

ous articles of dress, and implements of hunting.
Indiana and Illinois.—Number 17,006. Land. 15, 418,560 acres. Pottawattamies, Sauks, Foxes. Miamies, Ioways and Kickapoos. Similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, though perhaps more weak and degraded. Since this estimate was made however, many of them have

estimate was made however, many of them have sold their lands and removed farther westward. Southern States east of the Mississippi.—Num-ber 65,122. Land, 38,476,816 acres. Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminolese. There have been frequent intermarriages between these tribes and the whites; and as a whole they are by far the most civilized of any Indians on the continent. With the exception of the Seminolese who were ruined by Gen. Jackson they are in a very flourishing state, have advanced far in their knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, listen with serious attention to the Christian missionaries stationed among them, and devote to the support of schools a considerable part of the money they receive from the United States.

The Cherokees have recently adopted a con-

stitution, and procured a printing press for the purpose of publishing a Newspaper in their own language, one of their nation having invented a character which is learned with great facility. It will be recollected that the Creeks have recently been obliged to relinquish the fields they had begun to cultivate, and seek an asylum in the western wilderness.

West of the Mississippi .- The whole number satween the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean is stimated at \$50,790.

The most numerous and powerful tribes are the Osages, Sioux, Pawnees, Kristeneaux, Snake ndians, &c. On the Arkansaw River some lit e progress has been made in civilization by the fluence of the missionary stations at Union and wight; and some of the Kristeneaux are said to pepartially civilized by the efforts of Catholic Priests; but most of the inhabitants of this great extent of country are still in their original savage state.

KATAHDIN.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph STRICTURES ON THE RELIGIOUS CHARAC-TER OF THE AGE.—NO. II. Every man halh his own proper gift of God: one after

this manner, and another after that manner. 1Cor. 7:7. How shall Christians of the present age accomplish the greatest amount of good, in the service of their Divine Master? By treading in each other's tracks, like a troop of imitative beings, when the leaders only can feel the spirit of their calling? Or, by consulting that infinite va-riety of talent, with which God has gifted them, and the ever shifting occasions of benevolent prize, which Divine providence spreads out e them?

That all the public, and associated interests of Church should be pursued in concert, with ity of plan and of action, there is no doubt. rery tendency, varying from this character, build detract in its own proportion from the agnitude of the result. All remote consequendepending upon a long, unbroken succession ntermediate causes, require a system of oper-ons, intelligibly devised, and steadily pursued. But every agent in this system may go to work in his own way, and fulfil his own individuality character, at the same time that he acts in feet harmony with the original intention, and atributes more effectually to accomplish its re-Whereas, if he should be forced to, or ould voluntarily adopt a method of operation, which his talents are not adapted, he would

greatly mistake in observation, if there is

Christ every day, for the want of eliciting, and bringing into effectual operation the various talents of Christians. It seems to be too widely taken for granted, that whatever is done for Christ, must be done after certain well defined ways, or only in imitation of some luminous ex-

Amples.

A popular preacher of the gospel, one whose notoriety is established upon the basis of an unnotoriety is established upon the basis of an unnotoriety is established. notonety is established upon the basis of an un-questionable superiority of talent, is soon follow-ed by a herd of imitators, until all his vices of el-ocution and of manner, (and who so perfect as not to have them?) are exactly copied, while all his excellencies are forever evanesaent before their grasp. They might as well attempt to put on his face with all its changing features, as to imitate with success his more distinct of voice and imitate with success his modulations of voice, and gesticulations of body. Better far, that they should cultivate their own talents, such as God

And here I am forcibly tempted to mention, though somewhat irrelevant, what I esteem to from so feducation for the pulpit. It is this: That the rules of the art of elocution, so called, are forced upon the candidate, in so many forms, and at all points, that he can never act himself, but always appears and is actually under constraint. And it is only when here and there an individual is blessed with moral courage sufficient to brave the criticisms, and set at defiance the rules of the schools, that the dull uniformity of the pulpit is broken, and a man appears in the garb of simple nature, speaking and acting under the natural impulses, which the language he uses embodies. If pulpit men would act themselves more, and their rules less, or exempt themselves more, and their rules less, or exempt themselves from the constraint of rule; in other words, if they would first possess themselves by prayer and study, of the deep feeling of their "themes Divine," and then adopt this only rule, to let their feelings sparkle in the eye, shine on the countenance, and speak in every action, there would be less complaint of the inefficacy of preaching, and less occasion for ministers to sit down, and layers to the stand up in their place, the latter taking men to stand up in their place, the latter taking precedence of the former, as is getting to be the fashion in some parts of our country. Education for the ministry will never be most perfect and happy, until it secures in each candidate the acting out of his own individuality of character un-der general rules. The present modes of eduwould seem to have been studiously contrived to confound and merge this individuality into a universal sameness, so that having wit-nessed a few examples of preaching, you have seen and heard the whole. And by consequence all that infinite variety of talent, with which God has gifted every considerable community of men, in the Christian ministry remains inert,—is entirely lost to the world. God, surely, never made men so. It is the work of their own hands. What two of the prophets, or of the apostles, can be reduced to a sameness of manner, in any thing they have done, or said? On the contrathing they have done, or said? On the contra-y, how wide the stifference between them in this particular! Each possesses by himself, and in lines most distinct and prominent, his own individuality of character. Should education destroy this? It is a great misfortune, and a vice, wherever it does. I plead not for eccentric-ity, but for individuality. The former is a fault, ity, but for individuality. The former is a fault, the latter well defined, and virtuously sustained, is great moral power. Prostrate this, man himself becomes as uninteresting to man, as a boundless plane; dull as an everlasting monotony.
[Remainder of this topic next week.] ANTIPAS.

NEW-YORK MISSIONARY MEETING.

In the Christian Register of Oct. 27th a letter was published, professing to give an account of several meetings in New York, held during the sessions of the American Board. The letter abounded in scurrility, and scarcely deserved a refusation. But as it was imputed to a leading genfleman in the Unitarian ranks, who was in New York at that time, he washed his hands of it in the following article, which we copy from the Register of the succeeding week. The reader will see conclusive evidence that the writer has lost the Unitarian spirit; and we may say, that this article is not the only evidence that he has abandoned a cause, which he has formerly supported and defended with greater zeal and assiduity than any layman in this city.

From the Christian Register. Mr. EDITOR,-I have read, with unaffected astonishment, a letter from your correspondent in the city of New York, published in the Register of 27th October, giving an account of the do-ings at the late meetings of the Board of Com-missioners for Foreign Missions." Having attended those meetings, listened attentively to the proceedings, and being of opinion that your cor-respondent has deviated widely from a candid relation of facts, I deem it my duty to disabuse the minds of your readers on this subject. If the communication was from a person calling himself a religious man, it must have been written under great prejudices, for however greatly he might differ in opinion from the persons who took active parts in the meetings at New York, one who was nder the influence of religion on his own heart could not, I think, but be deeply impressed with the decorum, sincerity, and solemnity which appeared to prevail in those large assemblies of preessed Christians.

Dr. Bates's sermon is mentioned contemptuous Now, this gentleman is well known in this neighborhood, and it is sufficient to state that the discourse, in composition and delivery, was worthy of the respectable reputation he thy of the respectable reputation he enjoys. He was called upon unexpectedly to address an immense audience convened to hear another preacher.—Under these embarrassing circumstances he acquitted himself remarkably well. The other services are not mentioned. Did your correspondent hear the prayer, by Dr. Miller? Full of prejudicies against this gentleman, whom I did personally know, I joined in the prayer, ch appeared to be remarkable for its appro-

priateness, fervor, and pathos. Your correspondent describes at length the services at the Brick Church on the 11th October, when extracts from the annual report of the Board of Commissioners were read, and addresses made. This meeting, like the succeeding one, was large, and said to be composed of respectable and religious persons from the various congregations in the city, together with distinguished clergymea and laymen, from various parts of the Union, assembled to attend the va-rious meetings recently held in New York. I saw no attempt at display or mere effect in any of the services. To my mind, they seemed higha great, an incalculable loss to the cause of ly interesting, and calculated to excite the ser

sibility, interest the feelings, and touch the hearts expects success; for by the concession of the Reg- of writers, nor of individuals alluded to in com-

dresses.
Your correspondent sneeringly remarks, "next rose the Rev. Mr. King to tell his experience in Palestine." He accuses the accomplished missionary of falsehood for declaring that he arose to address the assembly without preparation, and avers that his communications amounted to all but nothing! Mr. King evidently meant that he had not prepared a systematic address and he appeared before the audience. I thought, to relate what occurred to him at the moment, of the interesting events he had not during his long abinteresting events he had not during his long absence. With modesty and simplicity he narrated his travels, labors, dangers, conversations, preaching, Sc. The simple lact of an educated, sensible, and religious felloweitizen, after a seven year's absence, rising to recount his adventures in the Holy Land, amids the hallowed places where our Savior, and his aventue in the Holy Land, amids the hallowed places where our saviors and his aventue in the Holy Land, amids the hallowed places where our saviors and his aventue in the saviors. ces where our Saviour and his apostles lived, taught, and suffered, disarmed my prejudices, wakened my sympathies, and powerfully impres-sed my mind. There was eliquence in the simple facts related; and I envy not the state of that man's mind or heart, who, being a professed Christian, could listen to the narration with sectarian or bitter feelings, especially if he were a minister of the cross.

minister of the cross.

Your correspondent characterizes the eloquent address of W. Maxwell, Esq. "as a boyish attempt at ornament and displat," although he is said to have spoken fluently, not ungracefully, and quite to the purpose. The address was evidently, and wholly, an extempoaneous effusion in beautiful and powerful language, and delivered earnestly and with great effect.

Your correspondent sais. Its left the meeting

Your correspondent says, he left the meeting with deep and sad emotions, that such plans and resources, such devoted and honest zeal should be leagued to advance, not the missionary cause in any enlightened view of it, but the triumph of the religion of Calvin. On this passage I have two remarks to make. How could be speak of honest zeal, after accusing Mr. King of falsehood and otherwise intimating that minagement was so apparent in the services? And! do not recol-lect that in the extracts from the eport, or either of the addresses, any allusion was made to the peculiarities of Calvinism. It was a meeting conducted in the spirit of Christianit, in an enlarged sense, so far as I had the capacity or heart to

The concluding part of your correspondent's letter is upon Dr. Beecher's semon before the Board of Commissioners. He speaks of it as lashing all who differed from him in opinion, as being very trite, as possessing no learning, beau-ty or eloquence, as characterized with the saga-city of a blood hound, Sec.! This fiscourse it to be published, and the public will fom their judg-ment of it. It was bold and severein sentiment, and pronounced in a homely but nergetic style of oratory. A Unitarian might naurally enough be displeased with much of it, but Iknow not why a candid and upright man should fe unwilling to award such a performance the dedit of great ability both in matter and manner. I can find no apology, either in Scripture of Chesterfield, the tone or temper of your correspondent If the cause of the writer is to be proved to such misrepresentations, I would have no part L. T. or lot in the matter.

UNITARIAN BIBLE.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. Messes. Editors,—It is geterally believed that the Bible is the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and all professed Christians appeal to it to decide their controversies on some impor-One man rejects the testimony the Bible with regard to future punishment, but believes every thing which it asserts concerning heaven. May he not reject its testimony in the latter case as well as the former. A Trinitarian tells me he believes the whole of the Bible—Unitarians do not profess to believe the whole, nor do they read the whole. Some of them when reading the Scriptures to their congregation on the Sabbath omit those passages which speak plainly of the character and offices of the Saviour. Now I wish to know who is to decide how much, that particular portions we ought to beand how much we are at liberty to reject. If I disbelieve one verse, may I not on the ame principle reject the whole?

Now that Unitarians do thus omit passages is

pable of proof. Would it not be better for them to state plainly to their hearers that they o not believe those passages, than to attempt ecretly to mutilate the word of God? Would it ot be more consistent and honest in them to make a Bible for themselves which shall exactly suit their system? If they are allowed to sit in judgment upon the word of God and believe or re-ject whatever they please, is it of any importance whether the Author of their Bible be human, or divine? I cannot discover the difference between a Bible which is wholly subjected to the reason of man; which may be abridged so as to suit the sentiments & taste of men, & one of human compo That we may more fully understand this matter, will you, Sir, request the Unitarians to make for themselves a Bible containing all those passages which they believe and nothing more nd to stamp on every page of it "Unitarian Bithis, to tell their hearers ble," and having done plainly that they read Unitarian Bibles, and not the Holy Bible which God has given us, because they think Unitarian Bibles more agreeable to the mind of God, and therefore the best.

ENQUIRER.

PHILOSOPHY. The Christian Register has a rare faculty at accounting for things and events. The last number contains a reason why the Jews do not embrace the religion of Christ. "The Christianity offered to the Jews has heretofore been Trinitarian Christianity, and this we set down as among the most important causes of its rejection." Perhaps they would embrace some modification of Christianity, which should leave out its essential features, and exonerate their fathers from the guilt of "crucifying the LORD OF GLORY," and them-selves from the sin of rejecting him; it being obvious that this guilt and sin must bear some proportion to his personal excellence. But what would be gained by such a conversion?—Trinita-rian Christianity, however, is adequate to their conversion, when accompanied by the Holy Spirit's energy, without which the Trinitarian never

sibility, interest the leelings, and touch the hearts of Christians; of whatever name or denomination. Instead of the secretary skillfully selecting passages from the report to serie as foundations of the apecches to be made by those enlisted for the service, as your correspondent insinuates, it was apparent, I thought, that he speakers ingeniously availed themselves of topics previously alluded to, in their eloquent extemporaneous addresses.

expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is concession of the Register is expects success; for by the concession of the Register is concession of the Secretary concession of the Register is concession of the Aprica rians. The cause which produces the effect in one instance, is adequate to the production of the same result in ten thousand instances, if put in operation. Peter was a successful preacher to the Jews, and he was so much of a Trinitarian, as to tell them, they had killed the PRINCE of LIFE.—But the Register is confirmed in his reason why the Lews do not embrace Christianists. son why the Jews do not embrace Christianity "by the statement of Mr. Wolff, a Jewish convert, who in endeavoring to instruct his sister in the way of salvation,' says, she 'had doubts about the divinity of Christ.'" The Register quotes thus far, and then stops short.—We give the whole sentence, and the one which immediately follows it in Wolf's Journal, and leave the reader to estimate the honesty of mind, the eandor, the fairness, the impartiality of this liberal Editor.—"My sister, however, had doubts about the divinity of Jesus Christ; but she herself remarked that the Lord might as well appear in a human body, as he did in a thorn bush. What kind of philosophy is that which erects a theory upon one single fact, when that fact, fairly and fully stated, lends all its weight to the support of directly opposite inferences!-Ch. Mirror

> THE PRAYER OF FAITH. Extract from the Baccalaureate address of Dr. Griffin, Pre-sident of Williams' College, 1827.

It was to be expected that as the millennium approached, the spirit of effectual prayer would be increasingly poured out. In this spirit is in-volved a holy confidence in God, supported by an open view of his boundless mercy and tenderness, and by a realizing and affecting belief in the truth of his promises. There has not been enough of this spirit in the Church. There is too much of "the spirit of bondage again to fear," and not of "the spirit of adoption whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Rise up, my dear pupils, to higher confidence in God,—to a sweeter and fuller belief in the absolute truth of his promises to prayer. Be assured, as of your own existence, that he is more ready to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him, than parents are to give bread to their children.

But even in this matter there is an extreme. But even in this matter there is an extreme.—
The promises to prayer are of course all conditional; that is, they suspended the blessing on the prayer of faith. You have no evidence that you shall receive the blessing till you have evidence that you are called upon to drop right down at first upon the confidence that you shall have the things you are about to ask for.—Now on what does this confidence rest? Not on the word of does this confidence rest? Not on the word of God, for he has not said you shall not have the blessing till you have offered the prayer of faith. blessing till you have ollered the prayer of faith. It rests upon the air. The truth is that the confidence that you shall have that particular blessing is not faith but hope, and is a logical inference from the fact that you have already had faith and employed it is prayer. Faith in what? In the truth of God's word. But that word says nothing about this particular blessing, but only about a general readiness to assure years. The about a general readiness to answer prayer. The general readiness is the thing which faith believes; the rest is not faith, but hope. This mistake, small as it seems in its beginning, may lead to one of the worst extremes of enthusiasm, by exciting confident and groundless expectations from God and calling that presumption faith.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. NEW PUBLICATION.

To the Reverend Clergy:-The undersigned proposes to commence a Periodical Publication, of original plan and character, as soon as ade-quate pledges of supplies shall be obtained.— The work to bear the following title, or something similar, viz.: The

AMERICAN PASTOR'S JOURNAL: Or Original Sketches of real Characters, Con-versations and striking Facts. Furnished chiefly by Clergymen.

The following imperfect sketch of topies to be embraced, may serve to illustrate the plan. 1. Instances of very early picty. 2. Striking results of Parental faithfulness, or unfaithfulness; of fillial respect or disrespect. 3. Cases of individuals raised from deep obscurity, or wickedness, to eminent usefulness. 4. Remarkable cases of conviction. 5. Cases of great hardness of heart, from resisting convictions. 6. Striking cases of submission and conversion to God. 7. Cases of awful relapse into sin. 8. Cases of strong temptation and trial. 9. Cases of strong faith and confidence in God. 10. Peculiarly manifest in-terpositions of Providence, in mercy or judgment. 11. Instances of the wrath of man being made to praise God. 12. Cases illustrative of the influence of piety on the intellectual powers. 13. Instances of extraordinary beneficence or covetousness. 14. Death bed scenes, of the Christian the backslider, the infidel, the universalist, the

profane man, or the worldling.

It is conceived that the very existence of such a Periodical, may be the means of leading Clergy men, in their pastoral intercourse, to be more ob-servant of character, more discriminating in their views of human nature, and more disposed to re-cord and rescue from oblivion striking conversations and facts. No species of knowledge can be or more useful, than that thus drawn from real life, -especially from portions of life most intimately connected with spiritual and eternal realities. If it is all-important that masters in surgery and medicine record, for mutual improvement, and for the benefit of mankind, striking cases which occur in their practice; it cannot, surely, be less important, that those who watch for the life of souls, should preserve similar records. It would seem as though from the daily intercourse of several thousand Clergymen, such materials, of the character contemplated, may be obtained, as, if well condensed and judiarranged in an elegant Periodical, not fail to be read with intense and general interest. And who can tell, but that God, who is rich in wisdom, may thus employ the simplest means for collecting, condensing, and reflecting rays of sacred truth, in the form of practical results which may carry conviction and saving in-struction to uncounted millions?

As the work is intended to consist wholly of original matter, and that of a specific character, it is obvious that it cannot be commenced, before obtaining distinct pledges of good supplies. And it will be important to have a considerable numher of communications on hand at the commencement, as well as afterwards, that due regard may be had to order in the arrangement of and an interesting variety be presented in every

Number. It will not be necessary to publish the names

munications; though in many cases it may be desirable and expedient. But in every case the name of the writer, or some respectable reference name of the writer, or some respectable reference for attesting the accuracy of statements, must be furnished to the Editor; as he must be responsible to the public for the correctness of whatever may appear in the work. He will moreover think it his duty to present Contributors a generous compensation.

**Thinksters of different Christian denominations discognitions.

Ministers of different Christian denominations, disposed to aid in executing the design, are respectfully and affectionately requested to write as soon as practicable-either furnishing matter for publication, or stating definitely when and how much aid may be expected. If the work is ably supported by the co-operation of Clergymen, the Editor does not hesitate to say, that he will at least circulate thousands and tens of thousands of copies gratuitously, and thus afford Contributors the best of all rewards—the opportunity of doing extensive good.

tensive good. That the blessing of God Almighty may crown the enterprise, is the numble prayer of His ser-AUSTIN DICKINSON. New-York, Nov. 17, 1827.

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS .- No. XXXVII.

A short extract .- " Churches without pastors, are like sheep without a shepherd. They seat-ter, and have none to gather them; they fall, and have none to raise them up; they wander, and have none to reclaim them. To this, may be added, the melancholy aspect, which presents itself to a pious mind, where a numerous generation of young immortals, are rising up in a world

of error and critine, with only occasional religious instruction."

Maine M. S. Rep.

Yet this is the melancholy state of hundreds of churches in New-England—and of many more hundreds in other parts of our "highly favored

A striking illustration of the sentiment conveyed in the former part of the foregoing ex-tract, is found in the moral condition of Brewnfield, described by Mr. Newell, the missionary, in the same Report. "A church had been organized here, some 20 or 30 years ago—but was in runs. Its records, and all its written monuin runs. Its records, and all its written monu-ments, if any there were, had been lost. Not so much as a covenant could be found in the town. Its members seemed to have forgotten their vows—they were scattered like sheep with-out a shepherd. Some were dead, some removed from town, some found indulging in all the dissipation of the ungodly. A few had a name to live. There was no attendance on the institu-tions of the Sabbath-no circles of prayer and not a 'amily altar, I believe, in the church. Oth-or denominations had prevailed, so that the town is much divided." Mark now the results of mis-

"My first object was, to look up the church and seek out her living members—find those who were living in the indulgence of hope, but in the neglect of duty—to call on Christians to come out from the world, take up their stumbling blocks, and attend to all the ordinances of divine appointment, in order to expect the blessing of heaven.—The few who remained were collected, re-organized by the adoption of articles of faith, and a covenant; records commenced—the proper officers chosen—the unworthy expelled—and the ordinances administered. When all this was done, the power of the Holy Ghost seemed to rest upon them. Some drops of spiritual rain have descended. Ten were admitted to the church, and also two by letter. Several others are ex-pected to be examined soon for church membership. Some more will unite by letter. The church is much roused. Souls are flocking to Christ. The work is peculiarly still, in some cases the most pungent and agonizing I ever wit-

QUERIES.

The following queries were drawn up for the Churches of Christ in Great Britain, and publish-ed in a London Magazine; do they not deserve the attention of those in America?

1. Have we, as a church, attentively consider-

ed the state of our neighborhood, in reference to the everlasting welfare of its inhabitants? 2. What have we done, or rather, what have

we left undone?

3. Have we duly considered the power which

only a single church possesses in its collective state; and what an impression under the divine blessing, it is calculated to make upon the neighborhood with which it stands connected? 4. Have we taken into the account our res-

ponsibility as a church?

5. Would not our prosperity as a church, be in some proportion to the activity of our exertions in the cause of Christ-or would not one prosperity be greater, if we were more in ear nest for the sake of our ignorant neighbors; and here does it not occur to us, that we have lived too much to ourselves?

We venture to add one query of our own: 6. What circumstances will justify a Christian church in remaining, year after year, destitute of a pastor—that is, (to say nothing of themselves or their families.) in neglecting to proselves or their families.) in neglecting to provide instruction in the Way of Life, for the community in the midst of which God has placed

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Philadelphian SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[Extract from the Narrative of the State of Religion.] At the present sessions of Synod no reports were received from the Fresbyteries of Fhiladel-phia and Lewes. By the other Presbyteries some things are reported, which ought to create joy, and others, which should produce sorrow in the bosoms of all who love the prosperity of Zion.

In some parts of our charge, there are an increasing attention and seriousness in hearing the gospel, and new and importunate calls, arising ong the destitute, for the bread and the wa

Admissions to the communion of our churches are more numerous than in past years, and dis-tinguished with more than ordinary evidences of the Christian spirit and sincerity of profession, and the subjects thus far have given more than usual reason to hope, that in their future life they

will adorn the doctrines of God their Saviour.

The Presbytery of Carlisle report some revivals of religion in their churches. in the borough of Carlisle, an unusually large number of members have been added. The first and second churches in Baltimore, and the sec-

ond church in Wilmington, have witnessed the change of God's mercy from the distilling dews to the ample showers of his grace; so that the precious seed of divine truth has produced an abundant harvest. To the first church in Bal-timore seventy have been added; to the second, seventy five; and to the second church in Wil-

As a consequence of these greater and less exhibitions of divine mercy and power, a growing regard for prayer meetings and Bible Classes; and a zeal for promoting Sabbath Sabath and a zeal for promoting Sabbath Schools, Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies, have been demonstrated by the activity and munificence of many among those, who profess their devotion to

METHODISM IN AMERICA.

The Bishops of the Methodist Church in America, in their letter of April last to the British Conference, make the following general state-

The last year has been peculiarly remarkable for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in these States. It may certainly be numbered among the most prosperous years since the rise of Methodism on this continent. Thousands have been awakened and converted. The societies have been edified and built up in the most holy faith, and many have been added to our Zion. The gracious influence has been experienced in other

religious communities also.
Our missions have been attended with extraor dinary success, both among the white population of our extensive frontiers and recently acquired territories, and the Indians in different

the States, and in the province of Upper Canada.

Seven new missionary establishments have been made among various tribes since the last session of the general Conference, and their progress has been attended with the most encouraor circumstances.

Other important missions among these people are in contemplation. A great door is opened to carry the gospel of salvation to them. We have pressing invitations, yea, even entreaties, from distinguished chiefs, to establish missions in their nations, with assurances that their utmost influence shall be employed to protect, encourage, and aid the great work

God is evidently raising up native Indians to be "workers together with us" in spreading the influence of the gospel among these outcast peo-ple. A distinguished warrior of the Cherokee nation, who was among the "first fruits" of our missionary labours in that tribe, after having giren the most satisfactory evidence, not only of a genuine conversion, but also of a gracious influence moving him to proclaim to his countrymen unsearchable riches of Christ," has been employed in the 'missionary establishment, and is travelling through his nation, under the direcin the native language. Other natives are usefully engaged, in a less extensive way, in promoting this blessed work.

We have now, in the United States and Canada about one thousand of the contract of the c

da, about one thousand of these people in Socie-ty, most of whom have been brought from the ssest ignorance, and deepest degradation and In these we have a demonstration of the mighty power of the gospel. They are sober, chaste, and industrious,-cultivating the sober, chaste, and industrious,—cultivating the habits of civilized life, and the virtues and duties of Christianity.

METHODISM IN EUROPE.

In reply to the letter above mentioned, the British Conference write as follows to their brethren in this country, dated at Manchester, August 9th.

Concerning the prosperity with which our heavenly Father is pleased to crown our labors, both at home and abroad, we are truly thankful to say that we can express ourselves with much satisfaction and joy. The past year has been satisfaction and joy. distinguished by many outpourings of heavenly influence; the work in many places has remark bly deepened; and, in not a few instances, has largely extended itself among those who, until knew not God. Our increase of members including the foreign missions, is more than eight thousand. To a superficial observer, the increase in Ireland, amounting to somewhat fewer than one hundred, may appear small and discoura-ging, especially after the intelligence which has been communicated of the gracious influence now resting upon that interesting country;-but one acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the case, all this will be sufficiently explica-The emigrations from our Societies in Ireland, are every year very numerous;—the work of religion has of late specially diffused itself among the children in our schools, but few of whom are returned as members; and some other causes exist which prove that it would be very correct to estimate the prosperity of our work in the sister island, merely by a calculation of numbers. At present there is unquestionably a remarkable influence in Ireland, of which our hopes are entertained that the "set time to fafor" that fine but neglected country is at length to come.

During the year we again had repeated occasion to mourn over the removal, by death, of several excellent brethren, and particularly of some who were snatched away in the prime of life, and fulness of promise. Our hopes concerning and fulness of promise. Our hopes concerning them anticipated a lengthened period of useful and acceptable service; but the "only wise God" has seen fit to take their unexpectedly, but not unkindly, to himself. To him we humbly sub-The departure, however, of such men teaches us to place our entire dependence on him; teaches us to place our entire dependence on nim; to pray, and incite our people to pray, for an increase of faithful labourers; and to rejoice in the perpetual vitality of that Word Which is published in the gospel, and which, unaffected by the mortality of man, and the changes of time, "en-

dureth for ever.' The sittings of our conference, which is now near its conclusion, have been marked by an em-inent measure of mutual esteem and affection; and the public services have been crowned with refreshing visitations of divine grace. Thirtyfive young men have been publicly admitted i to full ministerial union with us, and many have offered themselves for reception on trial in dif-ferent parts of our home and missionary work. The Lord our God is among us; and we retire to our different stations, confiding in his power, and rejoicing in his love.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

We learn from a notice in the Ohio State Jour-nal, that the Synod of Ohio, at their late meeting in Zanesvile, passed a resolution for the estab-lishment of a Theological Seminary within their The plan of the Institution, so far as it has been formed, contemplates the appointment of one Professor only at present, but others may be appointed when the number of the students and the funds of the Seminary shall justify the measure. It is expected, that a Literary Institution will be connected with the Theological.-The Seminary is located at Columbus, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of that place, has been appointed Professor Its operations are to commence in October, 1828. Presbyterians in the western country will soon have in operation five theological seminaries; one at Maryville, Tenn. established some

years since by the Synod of Tennessee; one at years since by the Synod of Tennessee; one at Alleghany Town, Penn. established by the General Assembly; one at Danville, Ky. established by the Synod of Kentucky, and connected with the Centre College; one at Hudson, Ohio, established by the Synod of the Western Reserve; and one at Columbus, the seat of government of the State of Ohio, established by the Synod of Ohio.

Other denominations have their Theological

Other denominatious have their Theological Seminaries: the Associate Church, one in Western Pennsylvania; the Episcopalians, one at Ohio, in connexion with Kenyon Colege; the Cumberland Presbyterians, one in the ower parts of Kentucky; the Baptists, one at the Methodists, one Rock Spring, Illinois; connexion with Augusta College, Ky. and one in connexion with Madison College, at Uniontown, Penn. Some of these are yet in their infancy. There may be others of which we possess no -The exertions of all these denomi nations to establish Theological Seminaries, show that they consider education as a necessary qual ification to ministers of the gospel.

Piltsburgh Recorder.

REVIVALS IN THE CHOCTAW NATION. The following heart-stirring letter has been kindly communicated to us for publication by Rev. R. Cushman, of Manlius, who received it

REVIVALS.

from his brother at Mayhew, under date of Sep-tember 5th, 1827 :- Western Recorder. DEAR BROTHER,-Your's of July 17th, was received. I embrace the first opportunity to answer it; and commence with some account of the recent revival in this place.

About the 1st of January last, brother David Wright and myself had occasion to go to Bethel, to settle some difficulties which affected the mission. We succeeded in our object beyond our most sanguine expectations. We felt that God was with us. On our return, I told the brethren at Maybew, that I was satisfied I heard a sound in the tops of the mulberry trees," and it was time for us to "bestir ourselves." Some of the brethren and sisters seemed to awake from a long sleep. Soon we began to hear the inquiry-"What shall we do to be saved?" Our meetings in a little time became solemn as eternity. God was with us in very deed. The relittle abatement; and some of the time resembling the scene on the day of Pentecost. Eight have united with the church; one of them a full blood Choctaw, and one a half-breed. Several others, among whom are two Indian boys, give good evidence of a change of heart. At Tikhun-na village, an aged Choctaw has hopefully passed from death unto life. Many in that village are still inquiring the way of life.
In the Chickasaw nation, serious attention to

religion has prevailed for six or eight months. Before the present revival, the church at Monroe contained more than twenty native members out that number are expected soon to be added; making in all forty native members of that church. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth re-The work still goes on in that nation. chools and all worldly concerns are thrown entirely into the back ground by the missionaries there; and the conversion of the souls of the hea-

then is the grand object. [The writer then gives an account of the conversion of Roman Catholic, an Irishman, whom they had hired as a laborer, hardened, and noted for his wickedness. We omit the particulars of this case, and a few other sentences o

O, my dear brother, could I see you, I would tell you many most interesting particulars res-pecting others of this establishment, the scholars, my own dear children. My soul is overwhelm ed, and utterance fails me, and ever has, when I reflect upon the mercy of God in regard to my own dear family. L. and A. one 12, the other 10 years of age, are naturally amiable and lovely. I have, in days past, felt all the tenderness of pa-rental fondness and partiality towards them.— But O, what think you are my feelings now, as I have reason to believe they are the children of God, and that the image of our divine Lord and Master is instamped upon their souls, and that they are lambs of the blessed fold.

Some of the brethren here have been baptized with the Holy Ghost. They say their views of divine truth and the glory of God, so far exceed ever before experienced that they almost doubt their former religious expe Brother H. has been for several month past in the Chickasaw nation, going from house to use and place to place, declaring the unsearch able riches of Christ. O, how glorious is a refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

I expect soon to become located in a village ter miles from here. It is at the request of Capt. R. F. brother of D. F. who is well known as a friend to the missionaries. I intend to establish a school. There are twenty or thirty families near, who can send their children, clothe them, and board them at home. I recently had a talk with the parents. They appeared highly satisfied with the propositions made them. But they are only wicked heathen. On such there can be but hittle dependence. Our part is to labour among them, according to our ability, agreeably to the pattern God has given us, trusting wholly in him for success. Yours forever. Samuel Cushing.

From the Report of the Piscatagua Association, New Hampshire, abridged.

The Piscataqua Association is composed of 20 ministers, fourteen belorging to New Hampshire and six to Maine. Seven or eight preachers, who have not pastoral charges are at present labour-ing within our limits. In the New Hampshire ing within our limits. In the New Hampshire branch are 23 churches nine of which are desti-tute, and generally small. Two of these destitute churches have about 30 members each, the others only from 2 or 3, to ten or 12. Yet in most every instance, they manifest a great anxiety to enjoy the stated ministrations of the gospel. Not more than 3 of these are connected with societies, which are at present able to sup-port the ministry. The others must be depend ent on missionary aid, which, could it be render ed, might save several churches, which were once flourishing, from becoming extinct. The whole number of our communicants in our 23 churches is 1286.

Two churches, which were reported as destitute last year, and whose prospects, a few years since, were very gloomy; are now supplied with able and faithful men. Another, which has long been destitute, it is hoped will soon be blessed

with a pastor. mes us to acknowledge, with gratitude to God, that the cause of religion has made a great advance within our limits during the past

The Piscataqua Conference of Churches has exerted a very salutary influence, and promises One church was specialto be still more useful. ly encouraged by it in their exertions for the resettlement of the ministry. And all the churches have been quickened and comforted by the pub-

lic meetings of the conference. The Revival in Durham commenced during the meeting of the General Association in that place last year. Many of the ministers on leaving the place expressed their confident expectation of a revival in Durham. Some of mentioned it to the Pastor, and named to him individuals in the house where they had been

entertained, whom they knew to feel deeply on the subject of experimental religion, some whom appeared to be under conviction. Pastor and church engaged in their work Church meetings, prayer meetings, and fasts were attended, and cases of deep anxiety occurred. The people were generally visited and personally addressed on the concerns of their souls; inquiring and other meetings were crowded, and eternal ed, and eternal things seemed peculiarly From the first of October to March, the continued with little or no abatement. About 70 of various ages and circumstances in life, are the professed subjects; 41 have been added to the church.

The revival in Hampton first appeared in the Academy, about the middle of October. The solemnity was very deep and general in the school. Hope has been entertained of the conversion of at least 20 of the youth, four or five of whom are now it is expected preparing for the

When it seemed as if almost the whole school would bow at the set of Jesus, by a most mys-terious providence the shepherd was smitten and the lambs scattered. The very sudden death of the preceptor, Mr. Chase, occasioned the temporary dispersion of a number of the scholars. The work seemed to decline, but not until several in the congregation also were hopefully con-

In the early part of April a renewed and mighty effusion of grace was bestowed on the town, which, with the converts mentioned in the Academy, brought the number to at least an hundred. Forty-even have already united with the Congregational church, 20 males and 27 females. In this revival several notorious opposers of the truth have, to the honor of sovereign grace, been called into the kingdom. But the ubjects in general are among the most reputable members of society, including several young men of high promise, and a large proportion of heads of families of both sexes, who have much influence in community. A general solemnity has pervaded the pwn.

The revival in Aratham commenced about the middle of November. There was a more than usual seriousness and spirit of prayer in the The stated quarterly prayer-neetings of the church designed for the mutual improvement of the members particularly for conversation on the state of their own souls were very solemn, and Christians appeared to feel deply for the souls of sinners. The first appearance of special seriousness among the impenitent was at a Sabbath evening meeting in a private house,

The whole number of hopeful converts belonging to the Congregational society is about thirty sixteen of whom, together with four from Lam-prey river factory, have united with the church the others will probably unite with it in a short

Special days of fasting and prayer have been often observed during the revival, and evidently

The revival in Rye commenced the latter part of Autumn, and continued through the winter and spring. It was preceded by some very solemn dispensations of Providence. There were sevesudden detths of intemperate persons. way seemed to be preparing for a revival which was hoped and prayed for. There was a call for frequent religious meetings. Providentially the Rev. Henry Snith from the state of New-York, Rev. Henry Snith from the state of New-York and Rev. Eli N. Sawtell from East Tennessee being in the vicinity, laboured frequently in Rye These ministrations with those of some of the eighbouring ministers were evidently blessed. The number who attended inquiry meetings in creased and he work rapidly progressed till afully experienced a saving change. A considera-ble number as heads of families, and some are among the pincipal and leading characters in the town. Anumber of children and youth of the sabbath aid other schools appear to have

shared in the tlessing.

Twenty nin-only of the subjects of this revival have as ye united with the congregational church. A number more it is expected will soon A few adults and a number make a professon. of children have joined the Freewill Baptists.

The good fruits of this revival are manifest. A number of new family altars have been erect-A very visible improvement in morals has taken place. It is judged that not one half antity of ardent spirits is sold, nor half effects of intemperance seen, that were before the revival. Although there is no special excitement at present, there remains a general

solemnity on the minds of the people.

The religious attention in North Hampton did not openly assume the character of a revival till the latter part of December, when at the close of an evening lecture nearly 30 anxious persons remained as inquirers.-From that time the seriousness increased. It continued to be encouraging till the pressure of worldly business commenced in the spring. Twenty-six have united with the congregational church. A number more, it is ington, and \$40 for New Market Factory Vilave experienced a change of heart

ome occurences preparatory to the revival are sufficiently interesting to be narrated. An account of the meeting of the General Association last September, and of the narratives then given of revivals, made some impression. A day of fasting at Durham in the early part of the revival in that town, was attended by the pastor and several members from North Hampton, who returned with their desires for a revival deepened. The frequent ministrations of Rev. Henry Smith were evidently blessed to excite the feelings of Christians and awake the impenitent.

About 20 members of the church who were together at a meeting appointed for the Bible Class. solemnly egreed to pray three times, at least, a day, for a revival, until the blessing should be received, or untill they should die.-Several meetings for special prayer at sun rising, when there had been lectures the previous evenings attended by ministers from abroad, were the means of deepening the feelings of Christians. Days of fasting were observed. Great solemnity resulted from a united meeting of the churchs in Stratham and North Hampton in their preparatory lecture in November, at the close o which there was a public renewal of covenant On this account the Editor of the New Hampshire Oberver remarks:-

This section of country was visited by the re vivals of 1740 and 41, when all New England was so remarkably blessed. Since that time, some of our churches have enjoyed seasons of special interest and of quickening from God.— But, generally, from the middle of the last century until the past year, it has been a period of indifference and declension. Some churches which once flourished, under the influence of this state of things have become extinct, and have no remaining record left of them but in the skies. Others have dwindled down to a very few members, and can only be said to exist. We are impressed by a belief that a new state of things is to be expected in this section of the church.

Revival .- In Bridgewater, Oneida county, the good work holds on its progress, and is truly powerful. W. Rec. werful. W. Rec. Revivals.-There is an interesting revival of religion in St. Johnsbury, Vt. and Bath, N. H .-A few weeks since, as many as 30 had entertained a hope in each place.—C. Mirror.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH IN LEE, MASS The revival of religion, which commenced in this town near the beginning of the present year, has produced great changes in many individuals of different ages, from the hoary head to the youth of twelve, and great changes also in many amilies. Very visible and striking are the fruits of the Holy Spirit in these new disciples of our Lord, and great has been the joy occasioned by such an accession to the number of believers. More than thirty family-altars have been erected in the town, where the blessings of God were not before sought. For the last six months, we have been collecting and examining the hopeful subjects of this work of grace, and preparing the way for their entering publicly into covenant with God and his people. In this important labour, we have endeavoured to proceed, not hastbut with caution, aware of the treachery of the human heart, and of the danger of self-de ception, in a time of such general and deep ex-citement, as we witnessed here for several months

On the first Sabbath in July, which was the Sabbath of our communion, we received into the church fifty from the world, and two by letter. On the first Sabbath in September, we received Thirty seven; and on the first Sabbath in Novem ber we received Eighteen, all by profession, making an addition of 107 to the number municants. These seasons were indeed interest-ing, solemn & joyful. Nine now stand propound-ed, as candidates for admission, and more it is expected, will offer themselves for examination efore the communion in January.

Lee, Nov. 20th, 1827.

ALVAN HYDE.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1827.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the N. H. Missionary Society, communicated at the annual meeting of the Society, holden at Rindge, Sept. 6, 1827.

[Abridged from the N. H. Observer.] The principal facts which will compose our Annual Report, may be arranged in the follow-

ing method:The field of our labours;-the labors perform

ed the year past;—the apparent fruits of these ta-bors;—and, the high demand for increased efforts. The Field.—The labors of this Society are performed chiefly within the limits of New Hampshire, the population of which is bly about 260,000. Some portions of this is probalation are well supplied with competent religious teachers. According to a Report in the General Association, 1826, with some alteration, in Hillsborough county, of 27 churches of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations, only are destitute; in Merrimack, one third, or 6 out of 18; in Cheshire, 11 out of 37; in Strafford, 10 of 22; in Rockingham, 12 out of 34. And in the county of Coos, there are 6 or 7 churches, and only one Pastor. Of 170 churches of these denominations, upwards of 50 are destitute of pastors. Some of the churches which are supplied with pastors, look to this Society for a part of their support. And most of the churches now destitute will probably remain so, unless assist ed by Christian charity.

The labors performed the year past .- We have appropriated \$50 for books and tracts; have had leasure to receive 50 copies of the Christian's Great Interest, as a donation from Dea. M. Newman, of Andover, Ms. and nearly 30,000 pages of tracts from the Am. Tract Society, for dis tribution

Repairs .- Some of our waste places we have had the happiness to see repaired, since our last anniversary: viz. Swanzey, without foreign aid; Dunstable, with the promise of \$70, present donation; Kingston, with a grant of \$30 from us. and future aid from a Charitable Society in Massachusetts; Epping, by aid from the same; Bridgewater, with \$84 annually for 5 years, from this Society; Sandwich, with \$50 in the same manner

Feeble churches not destitute. - Besides these repairs, we have contributed to the support of 17 Pastors and yearly laborers. To some, we have made grants of money: to others, we have given missions. We granted \$42 to th in Rochester, and \$50 to that in Durham, to wards supplying them with preaching in their affliction, while their beloved pastors were taken off from their labors by sickness. And cording to previous encouragement, we have made the following appropriations to the Clergy-men mentioned, in the places annexed to their names. Donations of \$100 each have been made to Rev. F. Norwood, Meredith Bridge; Rev. A. Foster, Canaan; J. Cushman, Springfield, (to labor 6 weeks in the vicinity;) Rev. R. Page, Bradford; Rev. B. Sargent, New Chester; -of ington, and \$40 for New Market Factory Village, to be laid out by Rev. Mr. Burt; -of \$70 to Rev. H. Rood, Gilmanton Centre; of \$70 to Bristol, and 49 to Alexandria, towards supporting Mr. S. Arnold a year in those places and Hebron; -of \$56 to Rev. S. Farley, Atkinson; of \$50 to Rev. S. Farnsworth, Raymond; of 40 to Mr. J. S. Winter, Orange; of \$25 to be laid out by Rev. J. Webster, near Hampton.

Missions, given and performed; viz .- of 22 weeks, Rev. E. Rich, in Hillsborough and Cheshire counties, and on the Winnipisseogee and the White Hills stations; of 16 weeks, Rev. O. G. Thatcher, in Colebrook and vicinity; Rev. B. Rice and W. Isham, in Unity and Langdon, (8 weeks each;) of 14 weeks, Rev. C. Parker, in Farmington and Milton; of 12 weeks each, Rev. B. G. Willey, in Conway and vicinity; Rev. A Hubbard, in Ossipee; Rev. E. Everett, in Roxbury; Mr. F. Griswold, in the eastern part of the state; of 10 weeks, Rev. D. Fairbank, in Littleton and vicinity; Mr. J. Gooch, in Alton; of 8 weeks each, Goshen, Rev. M. Bradford and B. White, (4 each;) Rev. J. Sherer, in Sharon and Windsor; Rev. A. Foster, in Dorchester; Rev. F. S. Gaylord, in Ossipee; Rev. Messrs. Kellogg and Porter, in Newington and New Castle; Rev. S. Nichols, in Pittsfield; Mr. P. Kimball, in Goshen, Wendell and Marlow; of 6 weeks, Rev. J. Cushman, in the vicinity of Springfield; of 5 weeks, Rev. S. S. Arnold, in Enfield; of 4 weeks each, Mr. L. Field, in Newington; Mr. J.Longley, in Wakefield; Rev. J. Walker, in Wilton. The whole amounting to 215 weeks, or more than 4 years of missionary labor. How much preaching our missionary labors have been the means of leading people to procure for themselves, we cannot tell. It is however, very generally the practice of people to hire as much preaching, at least, as we give them.

[To be continued.]

The Governor of New Jersey has appointed Thursday, the 13th day of December, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

CAMP MEETINGS.

The Presbyterians in Kentucky and other restern and southern states hold general meet. ings, which in some respects resemble the Methe dist camp meetings. The Editor of the Western [Utica] Recorder does not object to such meet ings, " if they are necessary, and the best in their arrangement that circumstances will admit of; notwithstanding he is "persuaded that camp meetings, under different circumstances, have often been attended with disastrous consequences." He adds, "If we mistake not, the rudi ments of the same plan, a little modified by circumstances, are also to be seen in the conferences of churches in the New England states, ees of churches in the New England states, where, if the people had to make journeys for the purpose of meeting, and had not the advan-tages of large houses of worship, they would be tages of large houses of morsing, they would be under the necessity of managing somewhat after the manner which is above alluded to."

We notice this subject merely to state a fact, and give an opinion. In point of fact, the conferences of churches are sometimes formed of professors from a large extent of country, but they form no encampment. And it is our opin ion, that if they had not the advantages of large houses of worship, they would not resort to such a measure. They would rather contract the limits of the conference, or abandon it altogeth er. In many places the sessions of conference continue a part of two days; but the publi exercises, which alone attract a conce people, are always confined to one day.

MINISTERS AND SABBATH SCHOOLS

The Editor of the Christian Mirror object the proposal of the Princeton (N. J.) Sabba Scrool Union, for a Tract on Sabbath School bestadapted to arouse ministers of the gospel to activity in promoting them. He says-and we thinkwith great propriety and force,-Weknow not what kind of ministers they have in New Jersey, or what may be the apathy of clergimer in other parts of the country in relation to Sab bath Schools. But we cannot think such an sinuation, as is conveyed in the above prois suited to do any good. If there are any minters, and doubtless there are, who are indiffer to this important and indispensable hey should be approached in some other was and not in a manner which involves the faithful and laborious ministers of Jesus in common charge of criminal neglect Something more rousing than a tract will I needful to reach a cold-hearted minister, the same tract might embarrass another, who has already brought on him a premature old age b his excessive labors, and is rapidly sinking under their accumulated weight, into the grave.

Those who undertake to prescribe a minister's duty ought to know something of his engagements, and the enormous taxes put upon his time and mental resources. None but a pastor can know them fully, but so many of them are capable of such an estimation, as will show that he can have but a very small portion of time for any single department of duty. enjoyments and precogatives are great, so als are his labors and trials. He needs the sympa thy and countenance of his brethren in every partment of instruction; and all insinuation which exhibit him as indifferent to the lamis his flock, are suited to prejudice their man against him, and thus to do both an incalculate And we do protest against any man who has had no experience of pastoral dutie sitting down in his closet and prescribing a cour pastor to pursue. The settled minister fin be impossible to do all, which he regards as desirable should be done. He has not a ment's rest from cares and labors; if he best, he can only attend to what he deems n important and indispensable; and with regard what may be left undone, with least injuhis flock, he is in a better situation to judge, the a man 500 miles distant.

THE THEATRE.

The following paragraph is from the Massachusetts Journal of this city, a paper which is in favor of theatres.

" French Ballet .- It will be seen that a corp of French dancers are engaged at the theatre Tremont-street. If their dancing is to be the of the Opera-houses of European capitals, we have no hesitation in saying they ought not to be patronized, or even tolerated here.-It is, how ever, intimated that certain regulations are to established by their employers, which will tak away the offensive character of the exhibition."

What the "regulations" are, by which these nuisances to society are to be made acceptable to a Boston audience, we know not. Perhaps they are required to put on a few clothes, and omit the most flagrant of their ind And this course is to be pursued, till the delicacy of the audience is blunted, and the way is prepared for a full exhibition of sin and shame. have here been strongly reminded of a conversation, which took place about two years since when the notorious Kean was about to make hi appearance on the Boston stage. A gentleman from the country inquired of his friend in the city, whether Kean would be received? I don' know, said the other; but I trust there is virtue enough in Boston to bear a decided protest against bim. Ah, said the countryman, but is virtue in the habit of going to the theatre to bear her protest against vice?

So now, it is with us a solemn inquiry, whether there is virtue enough in this city of the pilgrims, to prevent the introduction of one of the most shameless amusements of the most corrupt cities of Europe. If virtue still dwells among as, let her speak now. If the theatre-going population retain a respect for decency and morality let them refuse to participate in a measure which must sink their favorite amusement to the lowest point of degradation, in the esteem of the wise

There is another view of this subject that deerves notice. The papers tell us, that three dancers are to receive \$2000 for 6 nights' performance; more than \$110 an evening for each individual. Surely sinful indulgence is expensive. What would be said, if \$110 an evening were to be paid to a Minister of the Gospel, for endeavoring to persude people to become virte-

Singular Fuel.-Mr. Lucky, in giving an account of a revival in Hawley, Ms., mentions the conversion of six young persons from one family He says, their house had been a house of vice and folly; but Jesus has converted "the house of mirth" into a "house of prayer." He adds, that his colleague and himself had had the uncommon pleasure of warming their cold hands and shivering bodies, by a fire made of fiddles.

We comm plan which ha time, for maki the purposes have some ori nonth, in the of united pray found suitable no person is p that, where it hints, on which on those occas capitulation o gious news, month. At pertaining to to mission topie connec which is eng tion of the will be found improvemen assistance of the more inte wish to conf occasion, the ving, we tru seasons which THE MONTH

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MONTHLY CONCERT.

We commence this week the execution of a plan which has been in contemplation for some time, for making our paper more subservient to the purposes of the Monthly Concert. It is, to have some original article on that subject every month, in the last paper preceding that season We hope it may sometimes be of united prayer. found suitable to be read at the meeting, where no person is present to address the people; and that, where it is not read, it may furnish some hints, on which ministers or others may enlarge on those occasions. Sometimes it will be a reapitulation of the principal missionary and religious news, received and published during the nonth. At other times, it will contain remarks pertaining to prayer-to the duty of contributing to missionary labors or trials-or to some other pic connected with that great enterprize, which is engrossing more and more the attention of the Christian world. We hope this will be found an important and very satisfactory improvement in our paper; and that the occasional esistance of our correspondents will render it the more interesting. For the present week we wish to connect the concert with another special occasion, the annual public thanksgiving; observing, we trust in a lawful way, the times and

seasons which are now immediately before us.

THE MONTHLY CONCERTAND THANKSGIVING.

The Monthly Concert is a season, when the church pours out its supplications before God, for his blessing on the missionary cause, and for the conversion of the world. On the day of Thanksgiving, we gratefully recount the mercies of God toward ourselves, our connections and our beloved country. Occurring near to-gether, these occasions and their appropriate serices will help us contrast our favored situation with that of a large portion of the human family

While we are glad and rejoice in the posses son of our distinguished blessings, let us mourn over the wretched state of a ruined world. We are placed in that country which is the "glory of all lands," in regard to liberty and knowledge, and civil privileges, & social enjoyments. Nearly all other nations are sunk in darkness, and bondage, and mental degradation. Who has made us to differ? That God, who determines the boundaries of every man's habitation, and to whom we come with one consent to render thanks for the multitude of his peculiar mercies. Why has he made us to differ? Is it that we may rict in the profusion of his blessings, and boast of our distinctions, and steel our hearts against the degradation and misery of our kindred? O let us remember that God has made of one blood all the nations that dwell upon the face of the earth; and commanded us to love our neighbor, every human being, as we love ourselves. 'Let us sigh and cry for the idolatries & abominations, which abound where the light of the gospel has not shone. Let us lament the miseries under which the nations groan, even in this world; and think with awful trembling of the millions that are hastening to the judgment unwashed in a Redeemer's blood, ready to sink into ever!asting burnings.

While we thank God and praise him for our Gwe blessings, we should pray that others may enjoy the same. When we review the mercies of th year, and our heart is full of gladness, we shall exclaim, What shall I render unto God for all his benefits?-And when our hearts are made sad, by a survey of the lost and guilty world, we shall then feelingly join in concert with all praying people to plead, that God will have mercy on the souls he has made, and bring them into the liberty of the sons of God. The thanksgiving which we offer for our high privileges and immortal hopes can scarcely be sincere, it certainly cannot be ardent and abundant, if we are indifferent to the state of others who are perishing in sin. It is when we realize that the grace of God has brought us near to the gate of heaven, that we feel for the souls that are in bondage to sin and satan, and agonize in prayer for their de-

While we feast on Jehovah's bounty, we must communicate to them that need. When we are ourselves full, we are not to consume all upon our lusts, but pour upon others that bounty which the goodness of God has lavished upon us. So shall we be the children of our Father who is in heaven. He requires us to remember the poor. On this joyous anniversary he says to each of us, "Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared." While we enjoy the highest spiritual blessings, even all the privileges of the sons of God, we should not rest without sending the bread of life to those who are suffering a spiritual famine. What child can sit down and lut himself at a thanksgiving dinner, while his brother is without, perishing with hunger? His soul would abhor the most dainty meat; rivers of waters would run down his eyes; he would withhold his soul from every joy, till his brother also

was relieved, and brought in to the festal board. Let us then, in the midst of our gratifications, lift up our eyes on the myriads of the lost, scattered over the face of the earth, and perishing forever in a spiritual famine. And let us give ourselves and heaven no rest, till they reeive the bread of life which came down from Heaven. Let us remember too that that bread is in our hands, and that we cannot withhold it and be innocent. Let our souls devise more tiberal things than they have ever done before. When our storehouses are filled and our presses burst out with new wine, let us feel that the greatest enjoyment consists in giving, the highest privilege in imparting. And let the collections of December Concert show how effectually we have learned, that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

As we have recently received several applications for the Youth's Companion, to be sent one year from the present time, we give notice, that we cannot comply with such requests. It is not certain, that the Companion will be continued after the first Volume-and the sum charged is small, that we cannot take the trouble to divide it. If all who speak well of the Companion, and do not take it because they have no children, would order it to be sent to some whose Parents cannot pay for it-perhaps it would insure a continuance of the work. Complete sets of the Companion are yet formished at one dollar the volume.

INFANT BAPTISM.

Having received several inquiries from corres condents relative to the baptisms referred to in he following paragraph, we copy it from the Christian Watchman, the Baptist paper in this city, for the satisfaction of the inquirers.

"It having been reported to us as probable that Dr. Beecher had administered the ordinance of baptism by immersion to persons of whose previous baptism by sprinkling he had been apprin ed, we are authorized by him to say, that the report is without foundation, and that his views of
infant baptism would not permit him knowingly
to baptize those who had been regularly baptized † in infancy."

" * According to his views." " + Sprinkled."

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY

The number of converts from Popery, in 28 Counties of Ireland, from October 15th, 1926, to May 25th, 1827, is stated in the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Magazine at 1542. Most of them, we believe, have attached themselves to the Episcopal Church. N. Y. Obs.

Special Prayer .- A writer in the New York Observer recommends to Christians special prayer on behalf of the Legislative Assemblies, including Congress, which are soon to be in session throughout our land. He appropriately refers to 1 Tim. ii. 1-3; which we would request our readers to peruse with close and solemn attention.

Stephentown, N. Y .- A letter received in this city, says: "The revival in this place has been, and still is, overwhelming. The church consisted, I believe, of about 20 members. Seventy-eight have been added; among whom are almost all the first men in the community. Several more are examined for admission into the church, and more still are to be examined this week. I have never seen any place take a more thorough breaking up. Almost every adult person belonging to the congregation is hoping, and many who did not formerly belong to it. The work is still spreading 2

Englishtown, Monmouth Co. N. J.-We have en a letter from this place, which mentions the existence of a powerful work of grace, under the labors of Rev. H. Norton, late from Oneida co. N. Y. Among the number of subjects, between 20 and 30 united with the church at a recent communion season. Englishtown is situated a work has not before been known among the in-habitants.

Ling spiritual death. Such a work has not before been known among the inhabitants.

Sabbath Schools .- The Christian Mirror in forms us, that the York Conference of Churches, at their late meeting, appointed one of their ministers as an agent, to visit every town in the county, for the purpose of extending and en-hancing the benefits of Sabhath School instruction. The Editor says, "This is a measure worthy the 'parent of Conferences,' which, we ardently pray, may be imitated by all her chil-

ardently pray, may be dren."

Canton, Fuller Co. Illinois.—Our Sabbath School commenced in June, and continued 14 weeks. Teachers 7; 3 males, 4 females. Schol66: males 34, females 32. Of these, 20 males ars 66; males 34, females 32. Of these, 20 males and 15 females can read in the Testament. In the beginning, some doubted and hesitated. A small number of Presbyterians and Methodists agreed to meet an hour every Sabbath evening, to pray that the Lord would bless the undertaking; and he has given it success. The school continued and prospered during the sickly season, and no scholar has been detained by fever. The Winnebago war has been sounding continually around us; and while some of the settlements have been creeting forts, we have had none but the name of the Lord, which is a strong layer. Our principal fembel teacher has lately Our principal female teacher has lately obtained a hope through Christ .- Com.

Home Missons .- The Secretary of the Ameri can Home Missionary Society, (too late for New-England,) invites the ministers of the gospei to ask contributions for that object on Thanksgiving day. In relation to its wants be says: "the Committee of the National Society is at this time under engagements to Missionaries and agents now in the work, in the full amount of \$15,000, all of which will become due and must be paid within twelve months, while applications for aid are becoming more numerous every month, urged by claims which we dare not reject. To meet these engagements and increasing demands, there is not now in the Treasury of the Society more than \$1,497.—The Treasurer of the same society ac-knowledges the receipt of \$2,108, 40 from Oct. 23d, to Nov. 20th.—Their agent in the Western part of New-York, acknowledged the receipt of \$198, 35, under date of Oct. 20th.

Boatmen on the Ohio .- The Pittsburgh Recorder says, it is supposed that from thirty to fifty thousand persons are employed as boatmen in transporting the produce of that country to market; and calls upon Christians to provide for them the means of grace. It adds, "We understand that for several years the Rev. Joseph Patterson, a venerable servant of Christ, has been in the habit of visiting the landing places and distributing Bibles, with no small degree of suc-

The Sabbath .- A large and respectable meeting of farmers, held in Blooming Grove near New York, has "entirely and decidedly disapproved of the long continued and wide spread practice, of conveying to the city the products of the country, in vessels whose time of sailing is such as to occasion habitually the violation of the sabbath." They have pledged themselves to abstain from all participation in the practice.

Premium Tract on the Evils of Lotteries .- The ublishing Committee of the Am. Tract Society have examined the Tract submitted to them; and announce, that they cannot unite, at present, in awarding the premium to any one, as combining all the properties to be expected by the public in a Premium Tract on this subject. They have therefore extended the time for presentation to the first day of March next. The premium offered is \$50.

Amherst College.-We are happy to learn, that an Association Auxiliary to the American Bible Society . as formed, in the College in this place, on Sabbath evening last. The number of members is one hundred and seventy-five, and the amount of subscriptions is \$234. We understand that its funds are to be applied to the purchase of Spanish Bibles for distribution in some parts of S. America.—[Amherst Inq.

Vermont Baptist Convention .- At the meeting n October all the associations were represented Few revivals were reported. Perhaps \$1500 have been appropriated within the state the past year, for missionary purposes, and to aid indi-gent churches. The number of churches re-ported is 120; ministers, 67; communicants, 7256. In one association, containing 17 churches, the report states that "scarcely a single church is constantly supplied with the public means of grace." Another, of 14 churches, is "supplied with 8 or 10 preachers, generally superannuated. Either from lack of ability or disposition, none of the churches support preaching constantly." In another of 25 churches, 5 are destitute of stated preaching; 7 are supplied half, and one a fourth

of the time." In another, there are 8 churches, and but 3 ministers. The other associations are

better supplied. The Baptist Auxiliary Education Society Young Men of Boston & Vicinity, collected \$276 during the past year. After an anniversary ser-mon by Rev. Mr. Knowles, on the 11th inst. \$69 were collected. At the business meeting, on the evening of the 12th, the Society voted to attempt the establishment of a scholar-hip in the Seminary at Newton; and the young men present pledged themselves to procure 135 new members, or pay so many dollars to the Society.

The Fatherless and Widays' Society in this city was formed in 1816. We have been gratifiand personal distribution of its funds, many a sorrowful heart has been made glad, and many pious aspirations of holy graftude have arisen to Almighty Gud From those children of want, who pious aspirations of holy gratiude have arisen to Almighty God, from those children of want, who have seen his interposition by the medium of this Society. More than 4000 dillars, in small sums, have been expended since is formation, in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. In the words of the Report, relief his been administered to "that silent and unobtusive class of sufferers, who in the providence of God, are made to drink of the cup of afflicting; but many of them appear to be rich in faith, rejoicing in the hope of glory, and possessing a large share of the love and presence of their Lord." Car. Watchman.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The sixteenth annual meeting of this society was held at the Exchange Cofee House, Oct. 30th, John Tappan, Esq. was elected President; Dea. Moses Grant, Treasurer; Go. Rogers, Secretary. Sixteen gentlemen were chosen a Standing committee. Nine of these having declined, the vacancies have since been flied by the commit tee. There is also a Soliciting Committee of 29. The Report of the Executive committee has been published; from which we copy the business part,

deferring other extracts till jext week.

At the close of the last year there remained due the Treasurer, a balance of 2262 14; and the expenditures for the current year have been \$1605 70; making a total of \$1867 84. The receipts during the year have amounted to \$2178 73; leaving a balance in the Teasurer's hands of \$330 89. The sources of inome have been as The sources of inome have been as contribution after the Anniversary Sermon, \$313 23, donations, \$56 50; life and annual subscriptions, \$783;—add interest on permanent fund, \$144. Of the amount expended, (with the exception of \$122 2, incidental charges,) the whole has been applied to the relief of ges,) the whole has been applied to the relief of the proper objects of the Society's regard. This fact, however, will better appear, as also the manner of the appropriations, by the following statement. The whole number of cases relieved is 629; of which, 256 were new. Assistance was afforded at 1634 different times; viz. in fuel, 455; in greecies provisions 1179. Number of persons. in groceries&provisions,1179. Number of persons, which have participated in the charity,2039;—viz. 982 adults, and 1057 children: siik, 362 adults, &

76 children: widows, 341:—over 60 years of age, 147: died, 42. This statement, brough accurate in its details, is not so complete in all its parts as could be wished. Of the labors and fidelity of the Committee, the Society will be able to judge from the foregoing particulars, without further remark. Among the incidental charges, \$9 40 was for two bags of sago, which was distributed among the sick; and \$12 for a fed-chair, also for

The Committee gratefully announce the receipt of several donations; especially de of \$200 from n anonymous individual; and a bed of the value of \$100, for the use of the indigent sick at the General Hospital, from three bruevolent sisters residing without the circle of the Society's ope-

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Rev. Joy H. FAIRCHILD, late of Elst Hartford, Conn. was Installed as Pastor of the Evangdical Congregational Church and Society in South Boston, on Thursday, 22d mst. Reading of the Scriptures and Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Storrs of Brainree, from Isaiah Ixii. 16; Installing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Jerks of Boston; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester; Address to the Church and People by the Rev. B. B. Wisner, and Concluding Prayer by Rev. S. Green of this city.

The Rev. EZRA SCOVEL was ordained at Pittsfield The Rev. EZRA SCOVEL was ordained at Pittsheld N. H. on the 21st inst over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. Latroductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Corser, of Loudon; Seriaon by Rev. Mr. Bouton of Concord, (text, Deut. xxx. 19.) Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of Northwood; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Barnham of Pembroke; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of Gilmanton, 1st. Soc.; Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Rood, of Gilmanton, 2d Soc.; & Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Putman, of Epsom. At Salem. Ms. by Bishop Griswold, Mr. WILLIAM

At Salem, Ms. by Bishop Griswold, Mr. WILLIAM HORTON, as Deacon, and Rev. THOMASW. COIT, as Priest. Mr. Corr was also instituted Rector of St. Peter's Church. Sermon from 1 Cor. ii: 4,5; by Rev. Alonzo Potter, Boston. At Frederick, Md. Oct. 23d N. B. Little, J. N. Hoffman, S. Hoshour, E. Keller and J. G. Merris were ordained by the Ministerium of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod

of Maryland and Virginia.
On the 21st June last, Rev. Ambrose Eggleston was installed bishop of the first. Congregational Church. of Coventry, (Chenango co.) by the Presbytery of Chenango. On the same day, by the same Presbytery, Mr. NAHUM GOULD, a missionary to the congregations of Macdonough and Smithville, Chenango county, was Ordained an Evangelist.

W. Rec.

gelist.

W. Rec.
There was a Trinitarian Congregational Church organized at Dublin, N. H. Nov. 21, 1827. The Rev. Mr.
Newell of Nelson made the first Prayer; the Rev. Mr.
Barstow, of Keene, preached the Public Lecture; the Rev. Moses Bradford performed the services of Constituting the Church; and the Rev. Peter Holt, of Peterborough, made the Concluding Prayer.—[Comm.

In Saco, Me., a new Unitarian church was Dedicated of the 21st inst. and Rev. THOMAS TRACY was Installed.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The Prison Discipline Society in London have published their seventh report. It is said to be very particular and full. It recommends imprisonment and hard labour, as a substitute for capital punishment in many cases, as the law now is. It commends the benevolent spirit of the age, in substitute for capital punishment in many cases, as the law now is. It commends the benevolent spirit of the age, in the infliction of panishment to reform the criminal or to protect society.—Punishment should not be too severe and should be duly proportioned to crimes,—The report states, as a greatevil, and as great injustice to individuals, that many, who are accused, and who, as they cannot procure the bail required by saw, are imprisoned for trial, are discharged without bills. Such injustice calls loudly for a remedy, in a Christian country. In many parts of the U. States, the same evil is complained of.

Maj. J.—, an English officer, is said to have lost

Maj. J.—, an English officer, is said to have lost 300,000 francs, by gaming at Paris, on the 24th Sept.; and afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the mail. French Navy.—On the first of January next it is esti-mated that France will have aftoat 39 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and 194 smaller vessels—170 vessels are in ser-

Burying in Churches.—The burying in churches and chapels is forbidden in the Netherlands after the 1st of January, 1829, except in parishes which have not a populatio exceeding a thousand persons.

A new steam-boat, the sheels of which are placed behind, as been patented in Holland.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.
Congress.—The National Legislature will assemble at
Washington, on Tuesday need.
The last National Journal contains copies of circulars
from the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Navy of the
U.S. addressed to the Collectors of Customs in the various
scaports, to be communicated to captains of vessels engaged

in foreign voyages, for the purpose of encouraging them to bring to this country the plants and seeds of other climes, that they may be cultivated within the U. States.

Samuel Israel of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consular Commercial Agent at Cape Haytien, in place of J. E. Brice, deceased, and William Gordon to the same office at Aux Cayes, in the place of J. A. Holden, secessed. George B. Adams, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Consulat Alicant.

Our Ministers to Chile .- On Bist of July last, Mr. Allen, Minister for the United States at Chile, took leave of the Vice President and the authorities of that republic, at St Jago, preparatory to his embarking for this country. Mr. S. Larned was at the same time recognized as Charge

Georgia and Gov. Troup .- The legislature of Georgia Georgia and Gov. Troup.—The legislature of Georgia convened Nov. 5th. On the next day, Gov. Troup transmitted his farewell message. This message contains some recapitulation of the supposed grievances and indignities received from the General Government. To the differences already existing, it seems must now be added a disagreement with respect to the boundary line between Georgia and Florida. He continues to assert his old principles respecting the indigus and their lands; and recommends a systematic opposition to the taw of Congress for the protection of manufactures.

Vermont Legislature.—The only hills of general interest which have passed are—for establishing two banks—

Fermont Legislature.—The only bills of general intereat which have passed are—for establishing two banks—
for the election in March incetting of school commissioners,
to examine teachers, establish uniform sets of school books,
attend monthly examinations of schools, &c.—increasing
lottery dealers' licenses to \$1000—establishing county
commissioners to lay out roads—appropriating \$1,500 for
the education of deaf and dumb—freeing conscientiously
scrumlous persons from military date, by paying annualscrumlous persons from military date, by paying annualcrupulous persons from military duty, by paying annual y three dollars. -- Castleton Statesman.

The Vermont Legislature closed its session on the 15th inst. Heman Ailen, Esq. having declined the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Boyce, Bates Turner, Esq. of St. Albans, was appointed to fill the

vacancy.

Application is to be made the Legislature for a new bank in the city of N. York with a capital of \$1,000,000. It is to be called the National Bank.

Packet Ships.—The arrangements for the Packet Ships from this port are, that the London Packet, Capt. L. Hunt, sail Nov. 27th (Tuesday last.) for London direct; and the New England, Capt. C. Hunt, Dec. 1st. (tomorrow.) for Liverpool. They are first rate ships, have excellent accommodations for passengers, and their commanders are experienced and intelligent men.

Education in Louisiana.—About 20 inhabitants of the parish of St. James have subscribed nearly \$7000, to build

Education in Louisiana.—About 20 inhabitants of the parish of St. James have subscribed nearly \$7000, to build a coilege. The same parish has built a convent for the education of young ladies, within 3 years, which is in full operation. There is another at Opelousas, endowed by Mrs. Smith, and under the superintendence of Madame Xavier. We presume the college, like the other schools, is to be Roman Catholic.

Improved Printing Press .- We understand that there Improved Printing Press.—We understand that there is now in this city, a person who has invented a Printing Press, which is calculated to print both sides of a sheet at one operation, with as much expedition as by any other method hitherto discovered of printing one side. An experiment is now making, and if it succeeds, as it promises to do in the judgment of some experienced printers, who have examined the principle, it will supercede all other presses.

N. Y. Spectator.

New Poem.—Messrs. Munroe & Francis are about publishing an Epic Poem on the war of 1812, and entitled "The Fredoniad, or Independence Preserved." The writer is Richard Emmons, M. D. a native of Boston, but now a citizen of Kentucky. This work consists of four volumes, large 12mo.

large 12mo.

A prospectus has been circulated at NewYork of a weekly political and literary journal, proposed to be published
in that city, in the French language, to be called Le Courier des Etats Unis.—It will be printed in quarto, and
published every Saturday afternoon, at eight dollars per

Dr. McHenry, a person of some notoriety in letters, has a new tragedy in rehearsal, in Philadelphia: it is found on an event of Irish History, and called " The Usurper A bar meeting is called at Albany, to take measures for expressing the regret of the members at the death and mem-ory of Mr. Emmet.

Dr. John Godman, and Dr. John Neilson were elected at a late special meeting of the Academicians of the National Academy of Design, the former Professor of Anatomy, the latter of Perspective. The Anatomical course to Members and Students will commence this week. [Spec.

Members and Students will commence this week. [Spec. Census of Worcester, Ms.—The Spy supposes that the population of Worcester two years since, when a census was hearly completed, was between 3800 and 3700; making an increase in 5 years of about 700. At the same ratio of increase, the number is now about 4000, and in ISSO will be nearly 4500. In 1825, the village comprising the centre school district, had 1650 inhabitants.

Rail Roads are coming into use in Europe, more rap-ily than in America. One in Austria is finished and oper or use. One in France is rapidly advancing.

The steamboat Constellation, on her passage from Alba-

The steamboat Constellation, on her passage from Albany to New York on Friday last, conveyed 450 passengers.
The North America on Saturday made the same passage
with 520 passengers.
A new City, named Jefferson city, is rising up on MountProspect, in New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York, and
5 from Newark. Some mineral springs have been discovered. It is intended as a place of fashionable summer resort.

Poor Debtors .- From January 1826, to November Poor Debtors.—From January 1826, to November 1827, being twenty three months, nineteen hundred and soventy two persons have been received into the debtor's gao!!!! In some instances men have been inside frod or bed, except what the benevolence of the Humane Society bestows, viz:—a quart of soup for 24 hours!! whereas, the criminal in Bridewell receives three meals per day, a bed, and often clothing!!!—N. V. Journal Commerce.

and often ciothing !!!—N. Y. Journal Commerce.

A man in Albany lately lost his bake-house, &c. by fire.

Contributions were made for his relief, till he received the sum of \$468 over and above his loss, which excess he honestly placed in the hand of the Overseers of the Poor, to be applied to the unfortunate.

Singular Fact.—The Worcester Mutual Insurance Company was organized, and commanded insurance insurance.

Singular Park.—The workers Shutuan Insurance Company was organized, and commenced issuing policies, in May 1824, three and a half years since. It has insured to the amount of about seven hundred thousand dollars, on buildings and property in all parts of the county, and yet it has never sustained the loss of a single dollar by fire

Wm. W. Woolsey has taken the loan of \$900,000, ad-ertised for by the Ohio Canal Commissioners, at the rate vertised for by the Ohio Canal Commissioners, at the rate \$107,26 per hundred dollars, 6 per cent stock. The preium obtained on the whole loan is \$65,000.

At our last advices from Europe, Robert Owen proposed leaving England, with part of his family, on his return to the United States early in October; his arrival in this place, therefore, may be reasonably anticipated before the end of the present year.—A. Harmony Gaz.

Frances Wright has postponed her intended journey to taly, but she will probably not return to Nasnoba until ext autumn, as she proposes spending the cusuing summer a France or England. Her health is almost cutirely restor-

It is recommended to merchants, in the New York Daily Advertiser, to provide a steam-boat for the purpose of being ready to afford relief to vessels in danger or distressment the entrance to that harbour.

Capt. Stephen C. Parsons, of Newburyport, has been presented with fifty pounds sterling, by the British Govern-ment, for his services in saying three British seamen who were wrecked on one of the Double Headed Shot Keys in January last.

The Southern Mail did not reach Washington on the 16th inst. by reason of the gale, which had almost emptied the Potomac, so that all the boats were aground, and the river confined to its deepest channel.

The Albany papers complain of the severe weather in that quarter. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the canal navigation will be immediately suspended. Close of Canal Navigation .- The early cold weather

has closed the canal, ten or fifteen days earlier than usual so effectually that there is no prospect of a re-opening this season. The consequence is, that according to the estimates, produce to the amount of five or six hundred thousand dollars, has been shut out from the market until spring.

[N. York Paper.] In the late storm, the chimnies of the new chapel of Yale

College, N. Haven, were blown down, and the roof injured to the value of $\lesssim 300$ or $\lesssim 400$.

been working at the hatting business at Caughnawaga, was drowned in the lock near the latter place, the week before last. Fire .- The new Catholic Church, at Green Bay,

heen destroyed by fire. It was in an unfinished state, yet by its destruction the citizens at the Bay have suffered a

Fires .- Lately burnt, the barn of Heman Root, of West-Fires.—Lately burnt, the barn of hieman Root, of Vestifield, with a large quantity of grant and hay; the barn connected with the Poor establishment in Springfield, and 10 or 12 tons of hay; the dwelling houses of A. Thompson and D. B. Bush, and a stone cutter's shop, in Pittsfield; the barn of Mr. Wood, of Brunswick, Maine, with its con-

Robbery.—On the evening of the 14th inst. Mr. George Prince was knocked down in a street in the outskirts of Salem, and robbed of every article of elothing except his shirt. He was left insensible for some time.

A young man residing in St. Albans, of the name of Anson Field, who had borne an excellent character, was intrusted with \$3000, to carry to the bank of Burlington, on the 31st ult.—but instead of delivering the money, he absconded, and had not been arrested on the 15th inst.

The military institute of the contract of

The suits instituted against the editor and publisher of the Connecticut Mirror, by Mr. Royal A. Avery, for an alleged libel, have been withdrawn. The natural inference is, that it was no libel to say, Avery robbed himself. Violations of the Sabbath.—The New York Specta-

tor asserts, that numbers of people in that city flock to Long Island on the Sabbath, for the purpose of drinking, shooting, racing, and brawling in taverns. The Long Island Star says, that their guanting is a great anneyance and damage to the farmers.

In this city, Thomas C. Perkins, Esq. to Miss Mary F. Beecher, daughter of Rev. Dr. B.; Mr. Robert Edmands, to Mrs. Robecca Greenland; Mr. Josiah Crosby, to Miss Scraphine Brigham; Mr. Silas B. Furbush, to Miss Mary

Ann Payne.

Ann Payne.

In Charlestown, Mr. Silas Stickney, to Mrs. Sarah
Shatuck, of C.—In Dorchester, Mr. Geo. W. Leeds, to
Miss Mary S. Holbrook.—In Salen, Capt. John Knapp,
jr. to Miss Mary White Beckford, Mr. Witham MeckleThomas Mrs. Sally Robinson; Mr. George Frederick Miss Blary S. Riotroon.—In Satem, Capt. 30nn Ranapp, r. to Miss Mary White Beckford; Mr. Wilham Mecklefield, to Miss Sarly Robinson; Mr. George Frederick
Clark, to Miss Sarah Patte; Mr. Richard Thomas, to
Miss Hannah Reeves.—In Hingham, Mr. Nehemiah Cushing, jr. to Miss Betsey Jacob.—in Stow, Jonathan Robbins, Esg. to Mrs. Betsey Davidson, widow of the late
Mr. Heman Davidson.—In Scituate, Mr. Alfred Loring,
to Miss Eliza Bailey, daughter of Doct. B.—In Fairhaven,
Den. Sylvanus Bartlett, to Miss Ruth Benacett.—In West
Boylston, Mr. Sampson Worcester, to Miss Betsey T.
Goodale.—in Hadley, Mr. Nathaniel Coolidge, jr. to
Miss Louis E. Porter.—In Bolton, Nathaniel Wood, Eaqto Miss Louisen Holman.—In Milibury, Den. John Pierce,
to Mrs. Levy Lane, daughter of Daniel L. Esq.—in Dartmouth, Mr. Russell Trip, to Miss Didamy Nickerson.

D. E. A. T. H. S.

DEATHS.

In this city, Capt. Samuel S. Wheeler, aged 58; Benj. Lincoln Weld, Esq.; Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Mr. Charles French, 23; Miss Mary Foster, 64; Dr. Asa Buckman; Sarsh, wife of Mr. Daniel Safford, 34; On Friday, (suddenly,) Mr. Ous Norcross, 43; James Howard, 25; Jas. Sullivan, 40; Wm. Eames, 31; Wm. F. Robinson, 16; Oto Johnson, 38; Benj. Tilton, 67; Maria Tenney, 76; Sarah Cartret, 46; George Barton, son of George G. Jones, 14.

In Salem, Miss Caroline Elizabeth Robinson, 18 daugher of Mr. Nathan R.—In Andover, on 22d inst. Sarah Phillips Newman, daughter of Mark Newman, Esq. 25. Aithough young, matured for Heaven.—In Chelmsford, Miss Farmela Farnum, 59, formerly of Hoston.—In Hingham, Mr. Joseph Cole.—In Abington, Lieut. David Hersey, 82.—In Woburn, Mr., William J. Farnsworth, 23.—In Acton, Mrs Sarah Hosmer, 86.—At South Reading, Alfred, son of E. M. Cunningham, Esq. 3 y. 6 mo.—Iu Stoughton, suddenly, Francis Henry, 14, son of Mr. Joel Thayer.—In Salem, Mrs. Sarah G. Kenney, 26.—In Stockbridge, Mr. John Dean; killed hy the falling of a tree.—In York, Me. Mr. Jonathan Young, 61.—In Thomaston, Me. Mrs. Hannah, wife of Capt. Robert Snow, 38. Near Brookville, Ied. Rev. Jas. Remy, 43.—In Upton, Mrs. Judith Desten, 74.—In Fairhaven, Mr. John A. Hawes, 32.—In Petersham, Mr. Cyvus Wadsworth, 42. In New Braintree, Mr. Nathaniel M. Washburn, killed while blasting rocks. He was thrown 60 or 70 feet into the air, and feil at a distance of 10 rods from the rock.

In Templeton, Lieut. Jaseph Balcom, 75.

air, and fell at a distance of 10 rods from the rock.

air, and fell at a distance of 10 rods from the rock.

In Templeton, Lieut. Joseph Balcom, 75.

In Paris, Me. Mr. Isaac Knight. He lost his way in the storm on the night of the 6th inst. and was found dead the next day. It is said he was of rather intemperate habits.

In Canterbury, Con. Emily Flint, 3. She was burat so as to cause her death by her clothes taking fire.

Neer Augusta Geo. Mr. Win. Pelot; killed by being thrown from his sulkey.

In Sacket's Harbor, James Johnson, aged 10; killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of James.

In Secret in the hands of James Murphy, a boy of 15. In Watertown, N. Y. James Tilapaw; he was killed by a fall of 20 feet from a bridge upon

some rocks-supposed to be owing to intoxication Celebrated Anthems, at \$1,25 cents

per volume, by the dozen,
The Old Colony Collection of Anthems, selected from
the works of the most celebrated Authors, and erranged by
the Boston Handel and Hayon Society, third edition, im-

Proved.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Handel and
Hayda Society, several months after the publication of this
volume, the following vote was passed, a copy of which on
request, was obligingly furnished.

"Voted, That a sufficient number of copies of the third
edition of the Old Celony Collection of Anthems, &c. be
purchased for the use of the Orchestra, and that the memhard requested to furnish themselves with this valuable

purchased for the use of the Orchestra, and that the members be requested to furnish themselves with this valuable work, in order that the Society may awal itself at Rehearsals and Oratorios of the music therein contained.

Signed,

Signed,

For sale by James Loring, No. 132, Washington-st.
The second volume may be had at the same price by the dozen. This work is enriched with the best adapted music for Concerts, and nearly all other public occasions. Parts of the same work may be had also, at a very cheap rate.

ADELAIDE MURRAY.

WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. have in press and will soon publish Addatate Murray; or the Orphan's Refinge. By the author of Harriet and her Cousin. 1st American from 3d Edinburgh edition. Price 62:1-2 Extracts from a review of this work.—" We do not know that there is any portion of the two excellent volumes which this author has produced, that will be more relished by an enlightened Christian than that of her present work, when Mary Linday is represented as destroyed by

an enlightened Christian than that of her present work, when Mary Lindsay is represented as destroying her spiritual peace by a sinful conformity to the world—and regaining the blessing of a pacified conscience by returning aftent to that fountain whose waters she had forsaken."

"As to who or what the author is, we know as little as our readers. We have noticed the productions because they have given us pleasure, and because we think their tendency beneficial. We have a high estimation for the elegant and correct delineations of character they present, for their deep vein of genuine feeling,—and, above all, for their deep vein of genuine feeling,—and elevated picture. We are happy in seeing so many estimable qualities so happily united; and we hope that, which she (we conplished author continues in that good way which she (we conso happily united; and we note that, write the accomplish-ed author continues in that good way which she (we con-jecture,) has commenced so auspiciously, she will look to the Supreme Being alone as the only availing approver of her labors."—Edinburgh Christian Instructer. Salem, Nov. 30, 1827.

MUSIC FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. MUSIC FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

JUST published,—a Shoet, containing seven plain Pealm
Tunes, with three verses of word: adapted to each Tane.
Also, the Gamut and Characters used in the tunes, with a
Scale to shew the names of the notes on the Staff is each
Signature,—adapted to the capacities of Sabbath School
children. Sold at the Tract Depository in Hanover Street,
Boston, or at Franklin Hall, No. 7, Franklin Street.

\$2,50 per hundred.

Nov. 30.

SZ, 50 perhundred. Nov. 30.

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THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 1, head of Washington Street, has constantly for sale a complete, and extensive assortment of Silver, Plated, and Britannia COMMUNION WARE.

This avided:

This article is had direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest terms. eop3m. Sept. 28.

FILLEBROWN'S WRITING ACADEMY,

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IS open Day and Evening for the reception of Pupils
WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. Specimens may
Specimens of Spec seen at the Academy. eptf Sept

ELEGANT INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

EIGHT HUNDRED pairs, comprising a complete as-tment of Ladies. Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and chil-en's sizes, just received, and for sale at low prices by ISAAC WILLIAMS, No. 180, Washington Street.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Is published daily at \$10 per annum, and twice a week to \$4. Persons wishing to receive either paper are requested to write, without paying postage, addressed to Journal of Commerce, New-York. 6w November 3.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Twelfth Volume nearly completed.

The Thirteenth Volume will be improved in several respects. The price will be the same as last year. It will be continued to all who as last year. It will be continued to all now receive it, unless they order otherwise.

ICP Agents who expect to increase or dir

ish the number of expect to increase or diminish the number of papers for which they are respossible, are particularly desired to give us information before the first of January.

Subscribers are reminded, that the time
to avail themselves of the discount price, is before
the first of February. Many lost the privilege
last year by delay.

WILLIS & RAND.

POETRY

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph re that her azure eye, Hath ceaself to glisten, That her wavy locks in the damp grave lie, That her lip hath lost its crimson dye, That you vainly listen, For her voice of witching melody

Weep no more, that each fleeting grace This earth hath given, Hath left forever her form and face, That her soul hath run its mortal race, And the joys of Heaven The changing woes of this world replace Weep no more, Ohl weep no more! Would'st thou renew

The colours that deck'd the worm before; Would'st thou its grovelling shape restore, For the lovelier bue, The lighter wings that heaven-ward soar?

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph FAREWELL. Have ye felt the pang of the parting hour, When grief to utterance gave no power Have ye felt the woe of the vacant breast, When the sorrowing spirit can take no rest Ye have known then better than I can tell, The magic meaning of the word-farewell! The friends of my youth I often have seen As they gathered around the fire at e'en; re were the ruby lip and the marble brow, And the laughing eye that meets me now; There were those I loved, alas! too well-But I bade them all-farewell! farewell! I have met the aged, with silver hairs, Bending beneath the load of years; They had seen me oft in my childish glee And were, by their kindness, dear to me; They are gone to their rest; but in memory dwell The words that I left them-fare ye well! farewell! The charms of my Father's peaceful home, Like the dreams of night, on my vision come The clasping arms and the sweet caress, And the cheerful smile of happiness-I remember all; and with anguish still I think on those words-fare we well! farewell;

Pronounced the parting word-farewell

GENERAL MISCELLANY

I have given the parting hand to all

Who have met me oft in my native hall;

And I said " good bye" -as I passed away.

From the scenes of my youth on that mournful day ;

While their mingling voices, with thrilling swell,

NORTH AMERICAN FOREST. We take the following wild and eloquent de-scription of the autumnal changes in America from an extract from Neale's Brother Jona Ahan," published in an English work entitled "Rejected Articles." The London writer, perhaps not knowing Neale to be an American, pronounces him to be the most original writer of day, and the most extraordinarily gifted, as far as

mere natural faculties go. "The autumnal beauty of a North American forest cannot be exaggerated. It is like nothing else on earth. Many a time have we gone through it; slowly tilting over a pretty blue lake, there, among the hills; our birch canoe dipping with every motion of the paddle—the waters beneath as-all the mountain about-all-unknown to the world, in a solitude-a quiet profound as death—and bright as heaven; the shores overhung with autumnal foliage; and a sky so wonderful—so visionary—that all the clouds, and all the mountains were of a piece, in the clear water and our boat was like a balloon.

"Say what you will, there is nothing to be com-pared with a scene of this kind—about an hour before sunset-in the depth of a great North American solitude-a vast amphitheatre of wilderness, rock and mountain-after the trees are changed by the frost. People may talk of their fine Italian skies; of their hot, bright East India skies; of the deep midnight blue, of the South American skies. We have seen them all; slept under them all; slept under a sky, like one great moon; worshipped them all; seen them through changes, of storm and sunshine, darkness and light; and we say that in reality, they are dim, heavy—clouded, uninteresting, compared with your North American skies, a little before

"And so, too, of the garniture of a North American wilderness, after two or three clear, frosty nights. There is nothing to compare with it, under heaven. The mountains—valleys, woods—all burst into flowers; all at once. Other ountries are in a better state of cultivation. Their trees are less numerous; their wild shrub bery, less like a vegetable inundation over the land—covering every foot of the earth; or the changes of their color, from season to season are slow and gradual.

"It is not so, in America; North America. There, the transformation is universal; instantan-A single night will do it. In the eveneous. ing of a fine day, perhaps, all the great woods will be green; with hardly a red or a brown, or a yellow leaf. A sharp frost will set in, at Before the sun rises again, the boundless verdure of the whole province; a whole empire, in truth, will be changed. In the morning, there will be hardly a green leaf to be found. Before the week is over, go where you may, through the superb wilderness, you will meet with nothing but gay, brilliant scarlet—purple orange; with evepossible variety of brown, light blue, vivid but the evergreen tribe, will keep their integri-ty. They will show along the battlements of e mountain-darker than ever; more cloudy than ever; like so many architectural ruins, or surviving turrets-in the splendor of the surround

ing landscape.

"No, no; it is not saying too much of all this beauty; of all this great magnificence; when the fresh cold, brisk wind of the season, gets among the branches; after such a night; and blows up the superfluous leafing, to the warm sunshine; like a temperat among prodigious devenue. like a tempest among prodigious flowers—tear-ing and scattering the tulip colored foliage over all the earth, & over all the waters; no, it is not say. ing too much—merely to say—that, under Heaven—throughout all the vegetable creation, there is no —throughout an the regetable creation, there is no spectacle of beauty, or show of richness, or grandeur—to be compared with it. Imagine—we do not mind appearing a little absurd, if, thereby, we may give the stranger, a true idea of this appear. ance; imagine therefore, a great wilderness of poppies, or tulips—outspreading itself on every side; reaching quite away to the horizon; over hill, and over valley—or a wood, literally encumbered; heavy, with great gorgeous, live butter-

flies-for ever in motion.
"We have been a traveller; we have looked upon the dark Norwegian woods-their dull evergreens—towering up—into the sky—covering whole provinces: woods, too, of stupendous oak—each tree, if the soil were divided, overshadowing a man's inheritance; flourishing bravely through whole territories; more than one quiet, solitary place-entirely shut in by the hills; flowerplace-entirely shut in by the hills; flowering all over; all the year round. But we have

never met with-never heard of-never looked upon, elsewhere, that profusion of glorious veg-etable beauty which is to be seen, every fall, in the woods of North America; heaped up, on all the banks of all the rivers—up—to the very exies —on the great mountains; or accumulated over the low countries—and weltering there, all the ough, in the light, or shadow-or wind or sunshine, of the season.

From the Vermont Chroniele: The house was not built, and the man mas DEAD!

Not long since I was listening to a lecture from one who had been a herald of the cross, in which he was laboring to set forth in something near its true colors, the danger of putting off a preparation for death till an indefinite future. For this purpose he repeatedly rallied all his powers of reason and eloquence, (which by the way, were by no means indifferent,) and discovered an uncommon degree of feeling and of deep concern for the safety of his hearers.

of the first years of his ministerial labor he had been employed as a missionary, and had labored with uncommon success in the destitute places and among the early settlements of the West. He bad acquired the art of chaining his hearers to their seats by expressing only what he felt; and seldom, if ever, did he fail of seizing at the right time and setting forward in the most perfect order, those incidents and circumstances which are familiar to almost every one. An anecdote was scarce ever wanting to illustrate his

Having carried his hearers along with him to a very high pitch of feeling, in endeavoring to show them the snare that every man lays for his own soul when he ventures to delay what he dares not abandon, he begged permission to re-late a short anecdote. He commenced by say-A was once, while a missionary to the west employed for a short time in one particular neighood, and had preached several times at the house of one who seemed to be the principal man among them, and who, if I mistake not, possessed some influence over the whole. It was soon very evident that the Spirit of God was convincing many that they were in want of the one thing needful; and among the rest, methought the man of the house discovered some signs of being a little uneasy; he acted as if he were seeking rest and

"I seized the first opportunity that presented itself, of conversing with him; and soon learned he was of that numerous class of community, of which my hearers this night are a small part who only succeed in persuading themselves to postpone the great change of character, the pre paration for death, by promising themselves it shall be attended to before long. In his endeavors to keep his hold on his sins and put off ' for this time, the labor of coming to Christ, he ran behind every thing, made use of every thing as a refuge, that an active and vigorous imagination could suggest. With the weapon of eterna eternal truth I followed hard after him, and at last drove him from his last resort. He discovered that saw great uneasiness in him, and immediately rose from his seat and walked to his door; he At length he said, 'Mr. B——— step this way,' I rose and went to the door. 'Do you see,' said he, 'that beautiful building spot there?' I answered him, yes. 'As soon as I am able,' added he, 'I intend to build me a good house there, and then I will attend to the subject of religion. and then I will attend to the subject of religion and not before.' The three last words he pronounced with the utmost difficulty, and seemed as if he would have choaked before they were articulated. I turned from him without adding a

Two or three years after this, I passed through the same neighborhood; i saw the house was yet built:—I stopped and made inquiry for man-but he was DEAD!!"

REMARKS ON THE THEATRE. Archbishop Tillotson, though a Calvinist in sentiment, was not a Puritan in austerity; speak ing of plays, he pronounces them to be nd not fit to be permitted in a civilized, much less a Christian nation. They do most no toriously minister to vice and infidelity. By their profaneness, they instil bad principles into the nds of men, and lessen that awe and reverence which all men ought to have of God and religion and by their lewdness they infect the mind, an dispose men to lewd and dissolute practices

Bishop Collier, a well known opponent of Cal-vinists and Puritans, tells us, "that nothing had done more to corrupt the age in which he than stage-poets and the play-house." Si Sir John who was as liberal as any advocate for the theatre could wish, speaks of it in this pointed manner.—" Although it is said of the plays that they teach morality, and of the stage, that is is the mirror of human life; these assertions are mere declamations, and have no foundation in truth or experience. On the contrary, a play ouse and the regions about it, are the very hotbeds of vice."

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Western Luminary. FAMILY RELIGION.

He maketh himself families like a flock."-Ps. evii: 41 THE FAMILY.—The eye of God is there—upon the father. Every father stands as a type of God, "of whom the whole family in heaven and warth is named," The most important relation one human being can sustain to another, is that of a father. God in his word has spoken more frequently to fathers as such, than to kings. God is jealous of his fatherly character. ever looking upon every father, to see how he discharges the high trust of governing, instructing and blessing his family. The power of government is by God deposited in the hands of the father of a family; not that he may lord it over this little precious "heritage of God," but that this fittle precious "nertuage of God," but that he may hold the reins of government with affection, with wisdom, with love, and all in the spirit of meekness, of prayer, of piety; remembering what God has said; "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church." Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admoni-tion of the Lord." A friend who has had some tion of the Lord.— A Friend with his had some experience in the duties and awfully solemn re-sponsibilities of a father, would say to every fa-ther who may read this skeet: You are bound to make a companion of every one of your children; that they may esteem and love you. You will then become their counsellor, their bosom friend; their confidant—To hold intercourse with God every day by solemn meditation and prayer. You must know God before you can know either yourself or your child. You must be a man of prayer before you can either desire or know how o be a good father. You are bound to let your children see that you are going to heaven, if you wish them to go there—To convince them that you are a thousand times more anxious that they hould have a treasure in heaven, than that you should be able to give them large farms or a rich worldly inheritance. You are bound for your family's sake, as well as for your own, to repent, to believe, to follow Christ Jesus; that you may to believe, to follow Christ Jesus; that you may with effect tell your children, that they are lost sinners, and must perish without Christ. In a word, every father is bound to preach Christ every day in his family—To be a prophet and

priest as well as a sovereign in his own house. Every house should be a Bethel, a house of God; every father an Israel, one that wrestleth with God. The writer of this humble appeal was first brought to pause and reflect and pray, by overhearing a pious father in secret prayer in the woods, pray for him by name, when he was a wayward thoughtless youth. Fathers, pray for each of your children by name, you will then not forget any of them. You will study your children's characters best upon your knees, and knowing their characters you will know their spiritual wants, and be able to plead with God understandingly for them.

The eye of God rests upon every wite and every mother. O, what it is to be a wife, a mother. To have a dear husband not only to obey, but to cherish, to southe, to love, to pray for, to

er. To have a dear nusband not only to been but to cherish, to soothe, to love, to pray for, to soften to virtue and piety, all by meckness, by purity, by love unfrigned, by holy living, and a burning zeal for God and his glory. Pious wives have one peculiar croumstance to comfort them it is this: There is not one (even infidel husband in a thousand who loes not love his wife better for being pious. Let every pious wife be encou-raged, when she renembers that the "unbeliev-ing husband is smetified by the (believing) wife." Let her be urther encouraged when she remembers how often God verifies this scripture truth in real and practical life. What a erful preacher is an affectionate and pious wife ftening is the tear of imploring piety shed from the eye of a pous wife upon the cheek o breaker, the neglecter of God's word, of God's

But what is involved in the word MOTHER O what it is to have given birth to an immortal being! Christ himself, as to his tlesh, had a What an lonor conferred on woman mother! What an lonor conferred on woman. What a pattern of maternal piety was the mother of our Lord, Pious mothers will never pray to the virgin Bary, but they will labor to imitate her as they tould any other pious person. How blessed is that babe, who, while it lies at its mother's breast, a consecrated by a mother's heart and by a motier's prayers to God. Will

forget such coisecrations? Such mothers and their children, re engraven upon the palme of his hands. It is a sight upon which heaven looks down with delight. Angels rejoice not on-ly over the penitent, but also over the faithful. How must it delightthose holy beings, as well as all good men, to see pious mother with her lit-tle children about her, teaching them out of God's blessed word, and tien shutting herself up with them in her bed-room, and there wrestling with God in prayer for tiem. Or still more, kneeling with them in humble modesty at the family altar, in the absence, the sickness or the unwil lingness of him who ought always to pray for his wife and his children. O! a widowed mother, a pious widowed nother. Do men pity them? Do all Christians chirish them? And shall not God pity them? " The Lord preserveth the strangers; he relieveth the fatherless and the widow. A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows, is God in lis holy habitation." Widowed mother, who may have a son, an only son, dead in trespasses and sins; think of the widow's dead on, as recorded by Luke in the seventh chapter of his gospel. Remember what the Saviour did occasion The Saviour is now, as he was then, full of conpassion.—Remember the Syro phenician woman, and her "young daughter,"
—her argument addressed to the Saviour about the crumbs and the dogs, (Matt. xv. 21.) and the Saviour's ultimate conduct. Be encouraged, and go and do likewise. [To be continued.]

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT From the Pastor's Sketch Book

THE MATAL MARRIAGE. There are few angers more formidable to the young than that d forming flattering, but pernicious friendships. This is the snare into which ious friendships. This is the snare into I have seen many fall-the rock on which thouands have been distroyed. Many who have left the paternal roof with good principles and good habits, or even with the most promising symp-toms of piety, have yielded to the seductions of irreligious friends, or of pleasing connexions and have either been at once turned from the paths of virtue and religion, or have entered into some rash and unwise engagement, which has made the rest of lift wretched, and supplied matter for unceasing segret and repentance. The great errors which have observed in pious young persons, when they are entering upon hie, are, their too great confidence in the outside appear ance of human friendships—an unwillingness to ask the advice of experienced and judicious friends—and a want of settled principle in the formation of the matrimonial connexion. It is in reference to this latter point, that I have enjoyed the opportunity of extensive observation, and have in my recollection, at this moment, several instances of the lamentable results to which an unequal and prohibited union between the religious and irreligious has proved introductory The following narrative may serve as a specimen of a numerous class of cases, and will illustrate peril to the terests both of body and soul, of being guided by the impulse of passion, rather than by sound

judgment and scriptural rules. In my youthful days I was placed by Providence in a large and populous town, where I en-joyed the privilege of attending on the ministry of a valued and venerable minister. In conner ion with many pious young persons, I was engaged in various designs of usefulness. times in visiting the sick-in teaching Schools in circulating tracts, and itingrating to the neigh boring villages. These occupations brought me into connexion with various excellent and devoted individuals, some of whom have passed to their reward, while others, like myself, are still

ojourning in the wilderness.

Among these there was a youth to whom, on account of his affectionate disposition and great devotedness to the labors of Christian love, I felt powerfully attracted. We were companions in many an errand of mercy. We labored strenuously in the same Sunday School. We often penetrated together the haunts of poverty and sickness, and frequently mingled our petitions and thanksgivings at the throne of grace. In short. I have reason to think that our friendship was mutually pleasant and profitable, and that it bade fair to last as long as life. It happened that this youth paid an occasional visit for weeks to the metropolis. Here he was thrown into company with a young lady, for whom he contracted a strong regard. Some time passed by, before I became acquainted with the fact. A correspondence had been opened, and mutual pledges of affection offered and received, before discovered either that the connexion was altogether an improper one, or that any such acquaintance had commenced. At last, however, I took the earliest opportunity of inviting my friend to a private walk, when I introduced the sub-ject, and expressed my concern to know whether he had carefully considered the evidence of the young lady's piety, or whether he had weighed the Scriptural injunctions against unsuitable connexions in marriage. He confessed readily

that such an acquaintan had commenced,

that he had no satisfactory evidences of the lady's piety; but alleged that he had known people be-come pious after marriage; that he could see no

great sin in his marrying an unconverted woman,

God; and stating his hope, that he should be able to lead his young female acquaintance into the to lead his young female acquaintance into the lead his young female acquaintance in the matter ended; and I resolved to wait a few weeks, and observe carefully the effect of this new and thoughtless step upon his mind, reserving my main attack upon his resolution for a future period, when I might be better prepared to show the positive evils that must result from the consummation of his purpose, and when I might hope the ardor of his first feelings would have I accordingly waited a month or two, and then chose my opportunity, and selected two young friends, who, like myself, were intimate with the individual, and were grieved to find inwith the individual, and were grieved to find in-to how bewitching and ruinous a snare he was fallen. We had already observed, with deep pain, the decline in his spiritual feelings which had begun to work, & the undermining power of this new attachment, which seemed already to threaten the ruin of his piety. We accordingly obtained an interview, and each, in turn, besought our friend to pause, and listen to our uni-ted remonstrances. For hours we pursued our argument, and viewed his case on all sides. heard us, I cannot say with indifference, but without conviction. And we parted, without any satisfactory evidence, either that the object of his affection was likely to prove a help-meet for him, or that he was likely to cast off the guidance of passion, and yield himself to the laws of

From this time, as might be expected, our friend avoided our society—declined engaging in those labors of Christian benevolence in which we had formerly been united; and, though he did not forsake the public means of religion, evinced an awful departure from that life and power of godliness which former days had witnessed The regret felt by his religious connexions, had been interested in his character and was great. But it was too evident that an un-lawful affection had got the mastery of his heart, and that every thing would be prostrated before it.

Time rolled on, and in a few months our frien was united to the object of his choice. She had promised fair, and flattered his hopes upon ubject of religion. All his fears were quieted, under the expectation that after this should certainly be able to draw her to God, and to return himself to the fervour and activity former days. The union led to the removal of our friend from amidst the circle of his religious acquaintance. He settled in the metropolis tended a large place of worship, where little tice was taken of him, and no pastoral eye extended over his movements. For a short time steady, and his partner conformed; but at length, he yielded to worldly temptations—his resolution relaxed, and step by step he began to go back, till worldly amusements and extravagances, together with a rising family, involved him in embar-rassments, which he had no means of overcoming. Trouble began to hedge up his way and to make thorny, but still he returned not to the Ruin in his circumstances soon followhis God. ed, and with a wife and four or five children he was cast upon the world. Yet, in the midst of these calamities, he continued insensible sin of his former conduct, and satisfied with the the steps he had pursued. of God fulfilled in this backslider, he had hardened his neck against reproof, he had refused the struction of wisdom, and the admonitions of his bristian brethren, and God had given h to his own heart's lusts. Some Christian friend visited him in his troubles, but they found neither humble nor well-disposed to retain their freindship. The consequence was an entire ali-enation in both parties. I have sometimes since perhaps, we did wrong in an ogether all im to escape from our view. We migh have led him to repent, and return to the Lord from whom be had revolted; but in the immense population of London, we lost sight of him for a considerable period. At length some of his ear-ly acquaintances discovered that he had been reduced to the necessity of keeping a public-house. They found him out-visited him-but could make no spiritual impression upon his mind. He had sunk into a state of total apathy, and though he received them in a respectful manner, yet it was too evident that he had totally declined

rom the ways of God. Thus was this promising youth reduced from a station of respectability to a line of life little com-patible with domestic comfort, and from the most parties with definings of a religious course, to an utter abandonment of every thing like vital godliness. He prospered in his worldly circumstances, but had made shipwreck of faith and of a

od conscience. I have now, for more than twenty years, lost sight of the man with whom I took sweet counsel and went to the house of God in company. have no reason to think he ever returned to the fold of Christ. I know not whether he is yet alive, for a wide separation of residence, and other circumstances, have put it out of my power to ascertain. But these past circumstan ever lived in my memory, as a warning against the danger of forming improper connexions in youth; and should this brief narrative be the means of producing or confirming in any young mind, sound and scriptural views of the importance of choosing none but a truly pious partner for life the end of the writer will be attained.

CARDS.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars, from the Ladies in his Society, to constitute him a life member of the Masshchusetts Missiona JASON PARK. Society. Southbridge, Nov. 1st, 1827.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges a donation of Thirty Dollars from Ladies of his Parish, to constitute him a life-member of the American Sunday School Union.

Wrentham, Nov. 15.

ELISHA FISK.

Wrentham, Nov. 15. ELISHA FISE.

The Subscriber most gratefully acknowledges the receipt of treenty dollars, from the Ladies of his Society, to constitute him a Life Member of the Maine Missionar Society. Likewise twenty-five dollars from the same be nevolent hands, the last year, to constitute him a Life Mem-ber of the Maine Branch of the American Education Sociber of the Maine Branch of the American Education Society. In addition to this they have recently made him a valuable present for his personal comfort. His desire is that these acts of charity, with their prayers, may be recognized in heaven, and that for these temporal things God may administer to them abundantly of spiritual things, till they reat from their labors and their works follow them. Bloomfield, Nov. 16, 1827. FIFIELD HOLT.

CAUTION.
Whereas, SWAIM'S PANACEA has been co ited and offered for sale in this market, the public are re spectfully cautioned against purchasing the same of any transient person, or of any person not regularly established in business.—There is good reason to believe that the bottles, together with the plate, were manufactured in this vicinity; they resemble so much in size and appearance the genuine, that the difference could not be discovered by an ordinary observer. In order to put a stop, as soon as possible, to the mischief, a suit has already Leen instituted against the Vender, and supposed Counterfeiter, who as yet eludes arrest by the officer, and there is reason to fear he has left the city, in order to impass his counterfeit preparation on the public elsewhere.

Manufacturers of Bottles and Engravers, are cautioned against the manufacture of bottles, or the engraving of plates, which may aid this imposition on the public, as they will expose themselves to prosecution. pectfully cautioned against purchasing the same of any

vill expose themselves to prosecution.

N. B.—The Counterfeit Preparation is so near an in ation, in appearance, of the genuine, that no person unacquainted with the fact, would be able to detect it. It has been extended even to the imitation of the signature. All persons who feel an interest in the matter, are requested to call at No. 1, Union-street, where a bottle of the counterfeit can be seen, and compared with the genuine.

QC-Succim's Panacea, warranted genuine, received directly from the Proprietor, at Philadelphia, is for sale by JCNATHAS P. HALL, Jr. No. 1, Union-street. Nov. 16.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK, VALUABLE SCHOOL. BOOK, classes in Academies. On a new Plan.

SANUEL C. STEVENS, Dover, N. H. publishes the Simultaneous Reading and Defining with Spelling from the same. To which are added, Questions, and reterence and places alluded to in the work. By SANUEL PURSAL I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in unknown tungue." Second edition.

Aknown tungue." Second edition."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

REV.DR.TYLER, President of Darlmouth College, sage, if The plan, which is new, appears to have been suggested by long experience in the business of instruction; and to far as I am able to judge, to be well adapted to facilitate the progress of learners. I should be gratified to see it into all our primary schools;

Rev.Professor UPHAM of Bottdoin College, sags, "The prominent object of this elementary work, in distinction

Kee. Professor UPHAM of Bosedoin College, says, "The prominent object of this elementary work, in distinction from that of others, seems to be, to form the young mind as soon as possible to the true import of words. Of the importance of this object there can be no doubt, since there tude of words without having any precise meaning attached to them. I think, after an examination of this book, that it may be employed with very considerable advantage in our forms.

From R. D. Mussey, M.D. Professor of Surgery Are From R. D. Mussey, M.D. Professor of Surgery, in Dartmouth College: "I have looked, with a good of interest, into the "Analytical Reader," and am of o ion that the plan of it is decidedly superior to that of work of the kind I have seen. The combining in each superior of the diffusent objects of Pronunciation. Rea ercise, of the different objects of Pronunciation, near ex-Derivation and Variation, added to the pure moral in-struction which is presented in the form of captivating, but faithful anecdote, gives a peculiar importance to the work and creates the hope and the belief, that it will be exten-sively adouted in the schools of our country.

From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth.

My DEAR SIR.—Accept my thanks for your "Analytical Reader," which I have examined with pleasure. You have devised a most simple and excellent method to make a child understand what he reads, and to teach him trend well, and to pronounce correctly. It appears to method that a better elementary work for these purposes cannot be introduced into our schools.

I am &c. troduced into our schools. I am &c.

To Mr. S. Putnam. Charles Burrough.

Mr. H. Jackson, Teacher of Monitorial School, No. 1, Portland, says: "I have examined "the Assimined and have introduced it into the school under my care. I am of opinion that its intrinsic value and only be known, to insure it an extensive circulation." Bev. Edward Parson, D. D. Portland, says: "I have examined "The Analytical Reader," and am of spinion that the author has introduced some valuable improvements, which render it, in several respects, superior to any other work of the same class, with which I am to the same class, with which I am to the same class.

any other work of the same class, with which I am acquainted."

From Rev. H. Wilbur, A. M. author of the Bittle Class Test Book, Reference Bible, &c. to the author Dear Sir,—With a lively interest, I have examined your plan of giving Orthography, Pronunciation and Before the pupil at one view. I believe your work admirably adapted to intellectual improvement in those stages of education for which it was designed, and cheerfully recomment it to public patronuse.

stages of education for which it was designed, and cheer-fully recommend it to public patronage.

Yours Respectfully, Hervey Wilburn.
Rev. Mr. Clary, Docer, says: "Mr. Stevens,— Sir,—Having examined the "Analytical Reader," I per-ceive that its plan is original, and am of opinion it is a mirrably adapted for the improvement of children, and can very observable."

Extracts from the American Journal of Education, May, 1826.
"The Preface of this little volume contains several ju-

dictious and useful remarks, which seem to be the fruits of experience and attentive observation. From these we see lect some extracts, which will serve to give a just ch ter to the book, and repeat sound views of elementar struction. The details of the author's plan is occ ly novel and ingenious; and what is better, they are ways practical and useful. The whole book posse much merit."

From the same, August, 1827.

"The first edition of this meritorious work was men-tioned in our first volume, p. 313.
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vision, and by greater neatness of execution. The chers will avail themselves of it, so as to cond Reading Lessons on the method which it exemplifies know of no course so well suited to make childre oughly acquainted with the words of their own la to impart the advantages of correct

propriate expression."

The work is also recommended by the following gentlemen: Hon. Levi Woodbury, L. L. D. Senator in Capress, and late Governor of the state; Rev. Stephe Farley, Preceptor of Atkinson Academy, N. H.; Rer EldwardTurner, Portsmouth; Rev. Nathan Parker, D.D. Pottmouth; Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of U. S. District Cost, for Maine; I. W. Bourne, Preceptor of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H.; Asa E. Foster, A. B. Preceptor of Gilmanton Academy, N. H.; Rev. Ahijah Crost, alish bury, N. H.; Rev. Mr. Maffitt, Dover; Hon. John Endhead, member of the Senate of New Hampshire; Rev. S. R. Hall, Preceptor of the Academy, Concord, V.; Tho. Tenney, A. M. Preceptor of Hampton Academy, New Hampshire; Rev. James Towner, A. B. Preceptor dithe Academy, Wolfborough, N. H. Benjamin Greenen, A.

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No. 49.-

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Mr. Jefferson

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